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ABSTRACT

Analyzing 1975 Federal Outlays for 275 programs in terms of rural development and government services, this 7th annual report to the Congress pursuant to Title IX, Section 901 (e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970 includes tabular and narrative data pertaining to: metropolitan and nonmetropolitan distribution; regional distribution (census regions); distribution by recent growth rates (1970-74); and distribution by program type (human resource development, housing, community and industrial development, agriculture and natural resources, and defense and space). Major statistics presented here include the following: higher per capita Federal outlays in metropolitan ($1,305) than in nonmetropolitan counties ($1,148) across all 275 programs, the overall rural/urban difference resulting from inclusion of $80 billion in defense and space programs which accrued primarily to the urban areas; outlays for agriculture and natural resources favoring nonmetropolitan counties, per capita housing outlays in rural counties at only 58.8% of the urban figure and 66.7% of the total figure; highest regional per capita outlays across all selected programs in the West ($1,619) with the lowest in the North Central Region ($1,019); greatest per capita outlays ($1,407) among counties grouped by recent population growth rates in metropolitan counties which declined, with least per capita outlays ($1,117) in nonmetropolitan counties which grew. (JC)

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA, PURSUANT TO SECTION 901(e) OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1970

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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JANUARY 19, 1977.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed with illustrations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the seventh annual report on Government services to rural America, as required by the Agricultural Act of 1970.

GERALD E. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 18, 1977.*

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA

(Pursuant to title IX, section 901(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970)

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PREFACE

This report has been prepared pursuant to section 901(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970, which requires the President to submit to the Congress each year a report "stating the availability of telephone, electrical, water, sewer, medical, educational, and other government or government-assisted services and outlining efforts of the executive branch to improve these services during the immediately preceding fiscal year."

This report measures the availability of Federal services to rural America in terms of Federal outlays [1] for 275 programs that have an impact on rural development. It does not contain a section on efforts to improve the numerous and varied government services of all the executive branch agencies providing assistance to rural areas because fiscal year 1975 executive branch efforts to help improve the quality of rural life, and to help improve the Federal programs aimed at this, were reported in the Third Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture on Rural Development Goals, submitted to the Congress in March 1976.[2]

Therefore, in the interest of economy and efficiency, the comprehensive Third Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture on Rural Development Goals is respectfully tendered as fulfilling that part of the 901(e) requirement above referring to efforts to improve services.

[1] These are not budget outlays as displayed annually in budget documents, but rather primarily funding obligations and new loan commitments. Some programs report on a "cost" basis, others on an "outlay" basis, and a few others on the basis of other concepts. These financial data are reported annually to the Community Service Administration, which maintains a computerized file of "outlays" for all Federal programs down to the county level.

Care must be used in interpreting the data because:

It is a mix of various financial measures—for example, grants, direct Federal activities, direct loans, and loan guarantees.

Statistical techniques rather than hard accounting support are used frequently to allocate funds to the local unit of government level.

Difficulties occur in controlling the quality and consistency of data in the system.

[2] Copies of the Third Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture on Rural Development Goals are available from the Rural Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

82-203—77——2

SUMMARY

This report examines the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distribution of per capita Federal outlays in fiscal year 1975 among U.S. counties. The most urban county group is core counties of large metropolitan counties and the most rural county group is totally rural counties not adjacent to a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). The Federal outlay distribution is also presented across counties grouped by census regions and by rate of recent (1970-74) population growth.

Federal outlays selected for this analysis totaled $266.7 billion in fiscal year 1975 and are from 275 programs arranged into five major program groups: Human resource development, community and industrial development, housing, agriculture and natural resources, and defense and space.

In the aggregate across all 275 programs and the five program areas, per capita Federal outlays were higher in metropolitan counties ($1,305) than in nonmetropolitan counties ($1,148). However, the overall metropolitan/nonmetropolitan difference results from the inclusion of the $80 billion defense and space programs, whose outlays accrued predominantly to the more urban counties. While the 1974 population in metropolitan counties comprised 72.3 percent of the U.S. total, 74.9 percent of the selected Federal outlays accrued to metropolitan counties. If defense and space programs are omitted from this analysis, 70.7 percent of the outlays accrued to metropolitan counties.

While outlays for agriculture and natural resources favored nonmetropolitan counties, per capita housing outlays in nonmetropolitan counties were only 58.8 percent of the metropolitan figure and 66.7 percent of the total U.S. figure. Housing programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture favored nonmetropolitan areas; the HUD and VA programs strongly favored metropolitan areas. Per capita outlays for human resource development were roughly equal to nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. However, within this program area, per capita outlays for public assistance, social security, and rehabilitation were higher in nonmetropolitan counties ($505) than in metropolitan counties ($481), reflecting the higher incidences of the poor and aged population in nonmetropolitan areas. However, despite the greater incidences of the poor and the aged, per capita outlays for health payments and services in nonmetropolitan counties were lower than in metropolitan counties. The metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distribution of outlays for manpower training and employment opportunities makes clear that such programs were still urban-oriented, largely as a carryover from the funding patterns of the 1960's. Beginning in 1975, the bulk of these funds have been allocated on the basis of statutory formulas which take the historical pattern into account (on a declining basis) but also increase the emphasis on the relative

distribution of the unemployed and poor. The intent of the formulas is to achieve over time a more equitable distribution of resources nationally.

Regionally, per capita outlays across all selected programs were highest in the West ($1,619) and lowest in the North Central region ($1,019). This large interregional variation is due to the impact on human resource outlays of various formulas which take into account data on incidences of aged people, the poor, and unemployment densities, as well as differences among regions in the location of major defense and space installations. The Northeast received the largest outlays for human resource development ($700), resulting largely from the location of major metropolitan areas, where the incidence of recipients of income maintenance-type programs is high. In these Northeastern metropolitan areas, payments from such programs are far above the national average. In the North Central region, outlays were low because of low defense and space outlays and low human resource development outlays. Housing outlays were highest in the West and lowest in the slow-growing Northeast. Outlays for community and industrial development were highest in the South and West and lowest in the Northeast. The West received the greatest per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources ($49), whereas the urban-oriented Northeast received the least ($5). Defense and space outlays were highest on a per capita basis in the West ($636) and South ($451). Per capita defense and space outlays in the North Central region were only 52 percent of the national average and only 31 percent of such outlays accruing to the West.

Across counties grouped by recent (1970–74) population growth rates, per capita outlays were greatest in metropolitan counties which declined ($1,407) and least in nonmetropolitan counties which grew ($1,117). Human resource development outlays, on a per capita basis, were much higher in the declining metropolitan than in any other group and almost $100 per capita greater than in declining nonmetropolitan counties. This can be explained in part by the large numbers of people in declining metropolitan areas who qualify for public assistance payments and associated social services such as family planning, child care, and training under the WIN program; food stamps; and health payments such as medicaid and medicare as well as other programs for the economically disadvantaged. Per capita community and industrial development outlays were highest in declining nonmetropolitan areas. On the other hand, housing outlays were highest in growing metropolitan counties—almost twice as great as per capita outlays for housing in growing nonmetropolitan areas. Outlays for agriculture and natural resources accrued predominantly to declining nonmetropolitan areas where, on a per capita basis, they were over twice as great as in growing nonmetropolitan areas. Per capita defense and space outlays were highest in declining metropolitan counties ($473) and lowest in growing nonmetropolitan counties ($195).

GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA MEASURED BY FEDERAL OUTLAYS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Introduction

This report analyzes the distribution of Federal outlays in fiscal year 1975 across counties grouped by urban influence, recent population growth trends, and region. Data for this report were taken from the county files of the Federal outlay tapes. These files are created yearly by the Community Services Administration (CSA) and contain outlay data from all Federal programs to the county level. Data from these files are published in State volumes of Federal outlays.

In order to group counties by urban influence, an urban-to-rural continuum was used with the core counties of large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas representing counties exhibiting the most urban influence and totally rural counties not adjacent to an SMSA representing counties with the least urban influence. This schema breaks metropolitan counties into four categories and nonmetropolitan into six and has been used extensively in previous reports in this series as well as in recent U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) research publications.[1] Social and economic characteristics of these county groups are summarized in table 1. Outlays accruing to specific counties are also compared according to the census region of the county and 1970–74 county population growth rates to determine the association between county location and the level of Federal expenditures and between recent growth and Federal spending.

WHY OUTLAY DATA ARE USED TO MEASURE AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS

As stated earlier, this report is in response to a directive to the President to report annually to the Congress on the availability of a broad range of government and government-assisted services to rural areas. Because of the prohibitive cost and other technical difficulties that arise when an attempt is made to determine the availability of services, this analysis looks at the extent to which Federal agencies deliver services and resources to rural areas. This reporting is limited to Federal services as opposed to services of all units of government (town, county, areawide, State), but this approach does give a general idea as to the availability of services to rural areas. For a discussion of other possible approaches to reporting on the availability of services and the disadvantages of such approaches, see the Sixth Annual Report.

[1] Hines, Fred K., David L. Brown, and John M. Zimmer, Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1970, Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. No. 272, March 1976.

TABLE 1.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTIES WITHIN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTY GROUPS[1]

Item	Metropolitan							Nonmetropolitan					
			Greater					Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
	Total	Total	Total	Core	Fringe	Medium	Lesser	Total	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
Number of counties	3,097	612	175	48	127	258	179	2,485	191	137	564	721	246	626
Population, 1974 (thousands)	211,392.3	153,046.0	85,966.7	58,956.8	27,009.9	48,519.7	18,559.6	58,346.3	14,826.3	8,046.2	14,094.6	14,239.4	2,506.6	4,633.2
Growth rate, 1970–74 (percent)	4.0	3.4	1.8	−0.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.9	4.7	7.7	5.9
Population, 1970 (thousands)	203,212.9	147,996.3	84,464.8	59,168.5	25,296.3	46,078.2	17,453.3	55,216.5	13,966.8	7,644.5	13,307.4	13,598.0	2,325.4	4,374.7
Percent of United States	100.0	72.8	41.6	29.1	12.4	22.7	8.6	27.2	6.9	3.8	6.5	6.7	1.1	2.2
Average per county	65,616	241,824	482,656	1,232,677	199,184	178,598	97,505	22,220	73,125	55,798	23,595	18,860	9,453	6,988
Growth rate, 1960–70 (percent)	13.3	17.0	17.1	11.3	33.5	17.5	15.4	4.4	12.3	7.8	4.0	−0.5	0.4	−4.4
Net migration rate, 1960–70 (percent)	1.7	4.7	5.4	.5	19.3	4.5	1.9	−5.6	1.0	−5.2	−5.2	−9.7	−7.8	−12.2
Median family income, 1969 (dollars)	9,590	10,406	11,034	10,591	11,990	9,838	8,976	7,615	8,701	8,086	7,456	7,049	6,412	6,142
Median family income, 1959 (dollars)	5,660	6,211	6,620	6,481	6,998	5,816	5,355	4,278	5,135	4,820	4,053	3,920	3,270	3,245
Growth rate, 1959–69 (percent)	69.4	67.5	66.7	63.4	71.3	69.2	67.6	78.0	69.4	67.8	84.0	81.0	96.1	89.3
	Percent distribution of counties within group													
Census region:														
Northeast	7.0	16.3	21.7	33.3	17.3	19.0	7.3	4.7	20.4	5.8	5.5	3.0	2.0	1.9
North-central	34.1	29.1	35.4	25.0	39.4	24.4	29.6	35.3	29.8	30.7	34.6	36.6	22.0	42.3
South	44.8	44.1	29.7	18.8	33.8	48.8	51.4	44.9	30.1	41.6	52.8	43.6	63.4	35.6
West	14.1	10.5	13.1	22.9	9.4	7.8	11.7	15.1	13.6	21.9	7.1	16.8	12.6	20.1
Per capita income, 1969:														
Lowest decile	10.0	1.8	0	0	0	1.9	3.4	12.0	1.6	2.2	9.9	9.4	21.5	18.5
2d and 5th decile	40.0	15.4	6.8	0	9.4	18.2	19.6	46.1	24.6	26.3	47.5	49.5	52.4	49.2
6th to 9th decile	40.0	48.4	36.6	22.9	41.7	48.1	60.3	37.9	63.9	67.2	40.2	38.6	22.4	26.8
Highest decile	10.0	34.5	56.6	77.1	48.8	31.8	16.9	4.0	9.9	4.4	2.3	2.5	3.7	5.4
Population, 1970:														
100,000 and over	11.1	51.1	63.4	100.0	49.6	45.3	47.5	1.3	14.6	2.9	0	0	0	0
50,000 to 99,999	10.8	19.0	14.8	0	20.5	19.4	22.3	8.8	62.3	53.3	2.6	1.8	0	0
25,000 to 49,999	18.2	17.0	14.3	0	19.7	22.5	11.7	18.5	23.0	42.3	35.5	20.5	2.0	.6
10,000 to 24,999	32.1	9.3	6.3	0	8.7	10.1	11.2	37.7	0	1.4	55.0	58.1	35.4	19.0
5,000 to 9,999	17.5	2.9	.6	0	.8	2.7	5.6	21.1	0	0	6.0	18.2	44.7	39.9
2,500 to 4,999	6.8	.5	0	0	0	0	1.7	8.4	0	0	.9	1.4	11.4	26.4
Less than 2,500	3.4	.2	.6	0	.8	0	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	6.5	14.1

[1] The metro-nonmetro delineation is that used in Agricultural Economic Report No. 272, and with minor exceptions coincides with the delineation designated by the Office of Management and Budget, April 1973.

Source: Census of Population, 1970, and Current Population Reports, series P-26.

A large percentage of the programs appearing in the outlays tables were matched with the program listing in the 1975 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA), published annually by the Office of Management and Budget. The CFDA program number for all matched programs appears along with the distribution of outlays in the appendix tables. These appendix tables present the distribution across the rural-to-urban continuum for each program used in this analysis. The CFDA number can be used to find each program's description of objectives, types of assistance, use and use restrictions, eligibility requirements, application and award processes, formula and matching requirements, length and time phasing of assistance, and other information.

SELECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRAMS

From the list of all Federal programs included in the Federal outlays file, 275 programs were selected for this analysis.[4] These programs accounted for $266.7 billion (76.0 percent) of the total Federal outlays of $350.9 billion in fiscal year 1975. Numerous programs were omitted for several reasons, including the following: (1) certain programs had unreliable data at the county level, usually stemming from proration techniques which were judged to be inappropriate (such as certain programs that are designed to assist particular groups yet whose outlays were prorated on the basis of the total population rather than the target population); (2) outlays data for certain programs were not distributed beyond the county of the State government (such as the Vocational Education Programs); and (3) outlays for certain agencies, such as the Smithsonian Institution, do not accrue outside Washington, D.C.

The 275 programs were classified into five general categories: human resource development, housing, community and industrial development, agriculture and natural resources, and defense and space. Outlays from these major program types were as follows:

General program type	Selected programs number	Federal outlays, fiscal year 1975	
		Amount (billions)	Percent of total
Human resource development	109	137.1	51.4
Housing	26	15.9	6.0
Community and industrial development	69	26.9	10.1
Agricultural and natural resources	60	6.4	2.4
Defense and space	11	80.3	30.1
Total[1]	275	266.7	100.0

[1] On this and other tables, individual items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Three of the general program categories were divided into several specific program categories which grouped together Federal programs with a common objective or characteristic. Thus, under the general

[4] For a list of these programs (units of outlays appearing on the Federal outlay tapes) and their rural-urban distribution, see appendix tables 1–5. In a few cases, such as for NASA, units were collapsed. In a large majority of cases, the tape units coincide with programs as they appear in the Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog.

heading of human resource development, outlays were grouped for public assistance, social security, and rehabilitation ($103.1 billion), health payments and services ($26.8 billion), education ($2.8 billion), and manpower training and employment opportunities ($4.6 billion). Outlays for community and industrial development were divided into community development, industrial development, and highways. And agriculture and natural resource outlays included direct payments to farmers (such as those from the wheat and feed grain programs) and outlays for cropland adjustment, farm loans, natural resource and conservation programs, and the agricultural extension service.

Outlays for housing were broken down by government agency: the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, and the Interior, and the Veterans Administration. Defense programs were divided into contracts and payroll, while space programs were not further divided. More detail on the classification can be found in the following sections.

Distribution of Federal Outlays

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan distribution

In 1974, the U.S. population was predominantly metropolitan, with 72.3 percent of the people residing in these areas. In total, the Federal outlays analyzed in this report favored metropolitan areas in fiscal year 1975, with 74.9 percent accruing to them (table 2). Therefore, on a per capita basis, the selected Federal outlays were higher in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan counties—totaling $1,305 in metropolitan counties, compared with $1,148 in nonmetropolitan counties (table 3). However, this distribution across all selected outlays resulted from including defense and space programs which accrued predominantly to the more urban counties. Per capita outlays for defense and space were over twice as great in metropolitan areas than in the more rural counties of nonmetropolitan America (figure 1).

TABLE 2.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR 5 PROGRAM AREAS, BY METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Program type	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of U.S.)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of U.S.)						
			Greater						Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
		Total	Total	Core	Fringe	Medium	Lesser	Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Population, 1974	211.4	72.3	40.7	27.9	12.8	23.0	8.8	27.6	7.0	3.8	6.7	6.7	1.2	2.2
Human resource development:														
Public assistance, social security, rehabilitation	103,103.4	71.4	40.5	30.5	10.0	22.3	8.7	28.6	6.9	3.7	6.8	7.4	1.3	2.4
Health payments and services	26,750.3	74.8	45.7	37.6	8.2	20.9	8.2	25.2	6.3	3.1	6.0	6.4	1.1	2.2
Education	2,759.5	64.2	35.8	29.8	6.0	20.1	8.2	35.8	6.7	4.6	8.1	9.8	1.5	5.1
Manpower training and employment opportunities	4,554.2	88.0	46.6	40.8	5.8	31.3	10.1	12.0	5.1	2.6	1.0	2.1	.3	.9
Total	137,167.4	72.5	41.6	32.2	9.4	22.3	8.6	27.5	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.1	1.2	2.4
Housing: [1]														
Department of Agriculture	2,219.3	30.0	7.7	1.2	6.5	12.7	9.5	70.0	12.5	6.9	16.9	21.5	4.4	7.8
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5,325.3	90.3	50.6	37.3	13.3	29.7	10.0	9.7	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	.2	.3
Department of Interior	14.1	23.3	9.8	6.7	3.1	9.7	3.8	76.7	8.3	11.3	12.3	19.5	1.8	23.5
Veterans' Administration	8,362.7	89.9	51.8	33.2	18.6	27.9	10.2	10.1	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.4	.2	.3
Total	15,921.4	81.6	45.2	30.1	15.1	26.4	10.0	18.4	4.9	3.0	3.9	4.4	.8	1.4
Community and industrial development:														
Community development	17,005.6	68.7	33.2	25.7	7.5	26.2	9.3	31.3	7.0	3.6	6.9	8.4	1.7	3.7
Industrial development	1,867.7	57.0	31.7	23.7	8.0	16.3	8.9	43.0	7.1	6.1	11.2	12.1	1.5	5.0
Highways	7,985.5	59.1	27.7	20.8	7.0	20.3	11.1	40.9	5.7	5.9	9.6	11.5	2.6	5.6
Total	26,858.8	65.1	31.5	24.1	7.4	23.8	9.8	34.9	6.6	4.5	8.0	9.6	1.9	4.3
Agriculture and natural resources:														
Direct Agriculture payments and cropland adjustment	756.2	15.1	2.4	.2	2.1	6.6	6.1	84.9	5.7	6.5	19.5	28.8	6.1	18.3
Farm loans	2,846.5	15.1	3.5	1.6	1.9	7.6	4.0	84.9	7.1	7.9	20.8	29.0	5.1	14.9
Natural resources and conservation	2,627.2	44.1	22.9	16.6	6.3	12.7	8.5	55.9	6.1	9.1	9.5	19.7	2.3	9.2
Extension	214.4	53.6	26.8	23.0	3.8	15.0	11.8	46.4	11.6	6.0	9.2	11.7	2.7	5.2
Total	6,444.3	28.2	12.1	8.3	3.8	9.8	6.3	71.8	6.7	8.2	15.6	24.6	4.0	12.7
Defense and space:														
Defense contracts	42,832.4	87.4	58.5	45.4	13.1	20.4	8.4	12.6	5.9	3.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.4
Defense payroll	34,286.5	80.2	32.0	20.2	11.8	32.5	15.7	19.8	7.7	7.8	1.7	1.8	.3	.4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,199.2	97.9	75.7	64.5	11.2	14.7	7.4	2.1	.8	.1	.5	.1	0	.6
Total	80,318.0	84.7	47.9	35.4	12.5	25.4	11.5	15.3	6.5	5.1	1.6	1.5	.2	.4
Grand total	266,709.9	74.9	42.0	31.6	10.3	23.3	9.6	25.1	6.5	4.2	5.2	5.9	1.0	2.2

[1] A major portion of these amounts are loan levels, not outlays (see app. table 2 for housing program detail).

Source: Community Services Administration.

TABLE 3.—PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR 5 PROGRAM AREAS, BY METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

[Dollars per capita]

Program type	Metropolitan							Nonmetropolitan						
			Greater						Urbanized		Less urbanized		Totally rural	
	Total	Total	Total	Core	Fringe	Medium	Lesser	Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Human resource development:														
Public assistance, social security, rehabilitation	488	481	486	533	382	473	482	505	483	480	498	533	528	54
Health payments and services	127	131	142	170	81	115	118	115	114	103	114	121	114	12
Education	13	12	12	14	6	11	12	17	12	16	16	19	17	3
Manpower training and employment opportunities	22	26	25	32	10	29	25	5	16	15	3	7	5	
Total	649	650	664	749	479	629	637	647	625	613	631	680	663	71
Housing:														
Department of Agriculture	10	4	2	0	5	6	11	27	19	19	27	34	39	3
Department of Housing and Urban Development	25	31	31	34	26	33	29	9	12	14	7	7	4	
Department of Interior	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1
Veterans' Administration	40	49	50	47	58	48	46	14	22	26	10	8	8	
Total	75	85	84	81	89	87	86	50	53	60	44	49	50	4
Community and industrial development:														
Community development	80	76	66	74	47	92	85	91	89	76	83	100	112	13
Industrial development	9	7	7	8	6	6	9	14	9	14	15	16	11	2
Highways	38	31	26	28	21	33	48	56	31	59	54	64	83	9
Total	127	114	98	110	73	132	142	161	120	149	153	180	206	25
Agriculture and natural resources:														
Direct agriculture payments and cropland adjustment	4	1	0	0	1	1	2	11	3	6	10	15	18	3
Farm loans	13	3	1	1	2	4	6	41	14	28	42	58	58	9
Natural resources and conservation	12	8	7	7	6	7	12	25	11	30	18	36	24	9
Extension service	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	
Total	30	12	9	9	9	13	22	79	29	66	71	111	103	17
Defense and space:														
Defense contracts	283	245	292	330	207	180	194	93	170	171	47	40	40	3
Defense payroll	162	180	128	117	150	230	290	117	178	333	42	44	39	3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15	20	28	35	13	10	13	1	2	1	1	0	0	
Total	380	445	447	483	370	420	496	210	349	505	90	85	79	7
Grand total	1,262	1,305	1,303	1,432	1,021	1,280	1,383	1,148	1,177	1,393	990	1,105	1,102	1,26

1 Less than 50¢.

Source: Community Services Administration.

Source: Community Services Administration.

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS BY GENERAL CATEGORY, FISCAL YEAR 1975

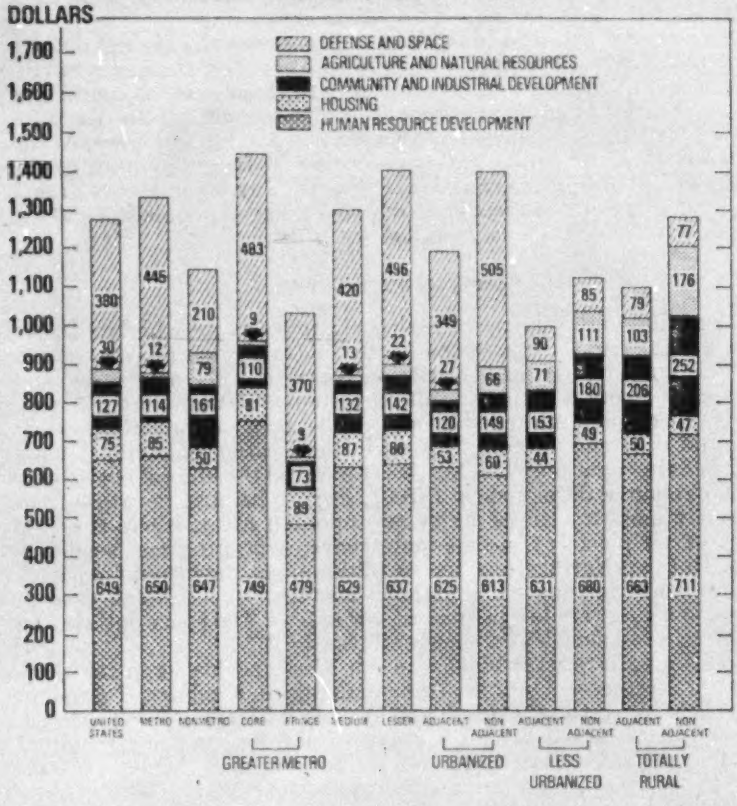

FIGURE 1

If defense and space were excluded, nonmetropolitan areas would have received greater per capita outlays than metropolitan areas—$938 in nonmetropolitan vs. $860 in metropolitan area. On the other hand, outlays for agriculture and natural resources favored the more agriculturally oriented nonmetropolitan counties. If the package of selected programs analyzed included only outlays for human resource development, housing, and community and industrial development, the level of per capita outlays in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties would be virtually the same $849 in metropolitan in contrast to $858 in nonmetropolitan counties. However, the mix of Federal outlays among metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties was somewhat

different across these three basic types of outlays which represent government services in the more conventional sense. Whereas outlays for human resource development comprised three-fourths of this package in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, housing outlays were relatively more important in metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas. Conversely, community development outlays were relatively more important in nonmetropolitan areas.

Among the 10 rural-to-urban county groupings, the highest outlays per capita across all programs were in core counties of greater metropolitan areas. The high outlays accruing to these counties containing the inner cities of major metropolitan areas resulted from the high outlays for human resource development and defense and space. At the other extreme, per capita outlays accruing to fringe counties of the same metropolitan areas were lower than for any other county group, largely because of a low incidence of poor and aged population and the lack of many major defense installations.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Per capital outlays across all selected programs were highest in the West ($1,619) and lowest in the North Central region ($1,016) (table 4). This large interregional variation is due to differences in demand for human resource outlays resulting from populations with differing incidences of poor and aged people; differences in population densities; and differences among regions in the location of major defense and space installations. The Northeast received the highest outlays for human resource development ($700), largely because the region has relatively more numerous major metropolitan areas, where the incidence of recipients of income maintenance-type program benefits is high. In these Northeastern metropolitan areas, payments from such programs are far above the national average. In the North Central region, outlays were low because of low defense and space outlays and low human resource development outlays (fig. 2).

Housing outlays were highest in the West and lowest in the slow-growing Northeast. Outlays for community and industrial development were highest in the South and West and lowest in the Northeast.

The West received the highest per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources ($49), and the urban-oriented Northeast received the lowest ($5). Defense and space outlays were highest on a per capita basis in the West ($636) and South ($451). Per capita defense and space outlays in the North Central region were only 52 percent of the national average and in the West, only 31 percent.

TABLE 4.– PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR 5 PROGRAM AREAS, BY U.S. CENSUS REGIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

	U.S. total	Northeast			North Central			South			West		
		Total	Metro	Non-metro	Total	Metro	Non-metro	Total	Metro	Non-metro	Total	Metro	Non-metro
Human resource development:													
Public assistance, social security, rehabilitation	$488	$509	$507	$522	$459	$449	$479	$496	$482	$519	$490	$485	$506
Health payments and services	127	157	162	127	115	113	121	111	114	107	131	134	122
Education	13	11	11	9	10	9	11	15	13	19	16	12	31
Manpower training and employment opportunities	22	23	25	12	19	25	7	20	29	5	26	26	26
Total	649	700	705	670	603	596	618	642	638	649	663	658	685
Housing:													
Department of Agriculture	10	7	7	27	10	4	23	13	5	26	11	4	38
Department of Housing and Urban Development	25	14	15	8	22	29	7	25	35	8	46	53	18
Department of Interior	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Veterans' Administration	40	16	17	10	26	33	9	50	72	16	73	85	27
Total	75	37	36	45	58	66	39	88	111	49	130	143	83
Community and industrial development:													
Community development	80	76	74	88	79	77	84	88	84	95	74	68	98
Industrial development	9	7	7	13	8	5	15	9	7	12	11	9	20
Highways	38	21	20	25	36	31	45	43	40	48	54	33	136
Total	127	105	101	126	123	113	144	140	131	155	139	110	254
Agriculture and natural resources:													
Direct Agriculture payments and cropland adjustment	4	0	0	0	7	1	19	4	1	8	2	1	9
Farm loans	13	2	1	8	19	3	53	19	4	44	10	4	36
Natural resources and conservation	12	2	2	6	7	3	15	12	10	14	36	18	104
Extension service	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	2
Total	30	5	3	16	34	9	88	37	17	69	49	23	151
Defense and space:													
Defense contracts	203	226	252	71	120	147	61	183	221	121	334	396	96
Defense payroll	162	72	69	92	76	76	75	248	316	137	261	283	173
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15	4	5	1	3	4	0	19	30	1	41	51	4
Total	380	302	325	164	198	227	136	451	568	258	636	730	272
Grand total	1,262	1,148	1,170	1,021	1,016	1,012	1,025	1,358	1,466	1,181	1,619	1,663	1,443

[1] Less than 50¢.

Source: Community Services Administration.

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR ALL SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY CENSUS REGIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

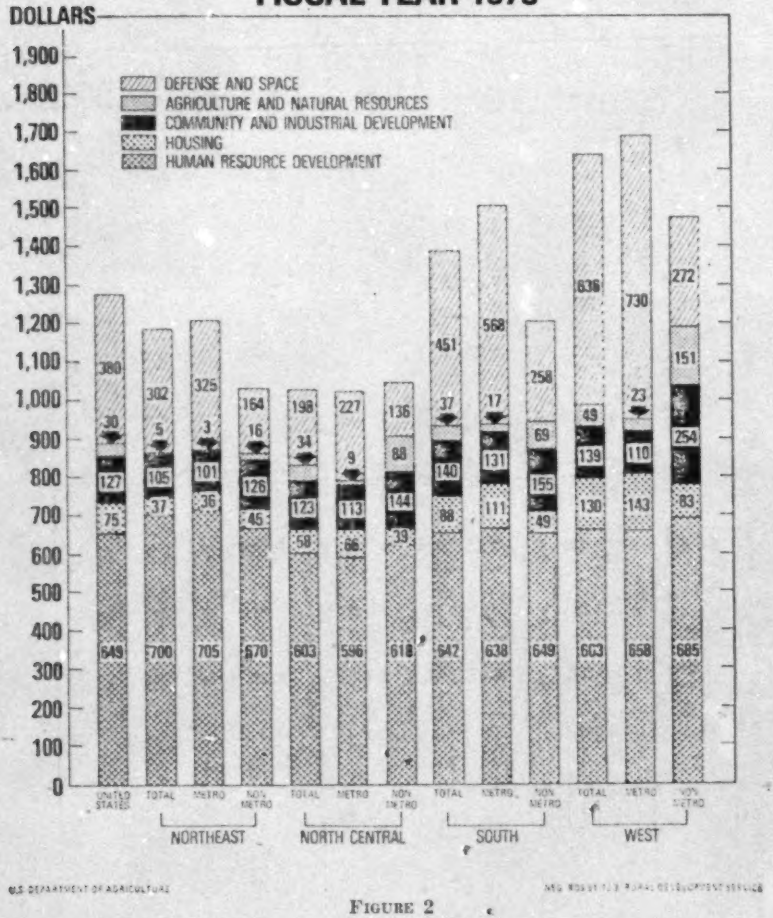

FIGURE 2

DISTRIBUTION BY RECENT GROWTH RATES

Per captia outlays in fiscal year 1975 were highest in metropolitan counties that declined in population ($1,407) and lowest in nonmetropolitan counties that grew ($1,117) during 1970–74 (table 5). Human resource development outlays, on a per capita basis, were much higher in the declining metropolitan counties than in any other county group and almost $100 per capita higher than in declining nonmetropolitan

counties (fig. 3). This can be explained in part by the large numbers of people in declining metropolitan areas who qualify for public assistance payments, food stamps, health payments such as medicaid and medicare, and other programs for the economically disadvantaged. Per capita community and industrial development outlays were highest in declining nonmetropolitan areas. On the other hand, housing outlays, on a per capita basis, were highest in growing metropolitan counties—almost twice as high as per capita outlays for housing in growing nonmetropolitan areas. Outlays for agriculture and natural resources accrued predominantly to declining nonmetropolitan areas, where—on a per capita basis—they were over twice as high as in growing nonmetropolitan areas. Per capita defense and space outlays were highest in declining metropolitan counties ($473) and lowest in growing nonmetropolitan counties ($195).

DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM TYPE

Human resource development

Selected human resource development outlays totaled $137.2 billion in fiscal year 1975 and were comprised of payments for public assistance, social security, and rehabilitation ($103.1 billion); health payments and services ($26.8 billion); education ($2.8 billion); and manpower training and employment opportunities ($4.6 billion) (table 2). Individual programs are shown in appendix table 1.

On a per capita basis, human resource development outlays were higher in metropolitan counties than in nonmetropolitan ones and higher in the core counties of greater SMSA's than in any other county group (fig. 4). Outlays were lowest in the fringe counties of the same size SMSA's. Regionally, per capita outlays were highest in the Northeast and lowest in the North Central region (table 4). On the basis of change in population during 1970–74, these outlays were highest in declining metropolitan counties and lowest in nonmetropolitan counties experiencing recent growth with net inmigration (table 5).

A disproportionate share of outlays of programs for income maintenance go to metropolitan counties. On the other hand, food stamp outlays accrue disproportionately to nonmetropolitan counties. For instance, of the $5.3 billion for the maintenance assistance program administered by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 81.6 percent accrued to metropolitan counties, in contrast to 68.5 percent for benefits from the Food Stamp Program (app. table 1). This difference in the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distribution of Federal outlays for public assistance and food stamps is largely explained by differences in individual program provisions and the location of potential recipients defined by these provisions. The thrust of the HEW maintenance assistance program, which is heavily weighted by payments under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, is primarily targeted to female-headed households. In contrast, provisions of the Food Stamp Program include no "household type" limitations, only limitations on income and assets. Thus, the Food Stamp Program is targeted to all persons with incomes and assets below specified levels,

many of whom are among the working poor within male-headed families. In metropolitan areas, particularly in core counties of large metropolitan areas, low-income populations are comprised of large proportions of persons in female-headed families, while in nonmetropolitan counties, low-income people are much more likely to be the aged or members of families of employed male heads.[5] Outlays of the Supplemental Security Income Program accrued disproportionately to nonmetropolitan areas (64.8 percent). This distribution is explained by the disproportionate share of older people in nonmetropolitan areas.

[5] For more discussion of low-income (poverty) populations and the sources of income of low-income people in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, see report cited in footnote 3.

TABLE 5.—PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS IN FISCAL YEAR 1975 ACCRUING TO METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES BY POPULATION CHANGE, 1970–74

	U.S. total	Metropolitan				Nonmetropolitan			
		Declining 1970–74	Growing 1970–74			Declining 1970–74	Growing 1970–74		
			Total	Net out-migration	Net in-migration		Total	Net out-migration	Net in-migration
Human resource development:									
Public assistance, social security, rehabilitation	$488	$542	$441	$446	$423	$524	$502	$465	$510
Health payments and services	127	166	107	110	106	120	115	105	117
Education	13	14	10	10	10	17	17	15	17
Manpower training and employment opportunities	22	31	23	27	21	3	11	5	12
Total	649	753	582	593	577	664	644	590	656
Housing:									
Department of Agriculture	10	1	7	4	8	23	27	18	29
Department of Housing and Urban Development	25	26	35	31	37	7	9	8	9
Department of Interior	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Veterans' Administration	40	34	59	45	65	9	15	15	16
Total	75	61	101	80	110	39	52	40	55
Community and industrial development:									
Community development	80	75	77	75	78	92	91	84	92
Industrial development	9	7	7	5	7	19	13	12	13
Highways	38	29	32	32	32	60	55	66	53
Total	127	111	116	113	118	170	159	162	159
Agriculture and natural resources:									
Direct agriculture payments and cropland adjustment	4	0	1	1	1	31	8	12	7
Farm loans	13	1	4	4	4	92	32	45	30
Natural resources and conservation	12	7	8	5	9	22	25	16	28
Extension service	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Total	30	9	14	10	16	147	67	74	66
Defense and space:									
Defense contracts	203	302	207	240	193	113	89	100	87
Defense payroll	162	141	205	194	209	184	164	170	90
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15	30	14	17	13	0	1	2	1
Total	380	473	426	451	415	298	195	273	178
Grand total	1,262	1,407	1,238	1,247	1,235	1,318	1,117	1,139	1,112

[1] Less than 50¢.
Source: Community Services Administration.

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS BY RECENT POPULATION GROWTH. FISCAL YEAR 1975

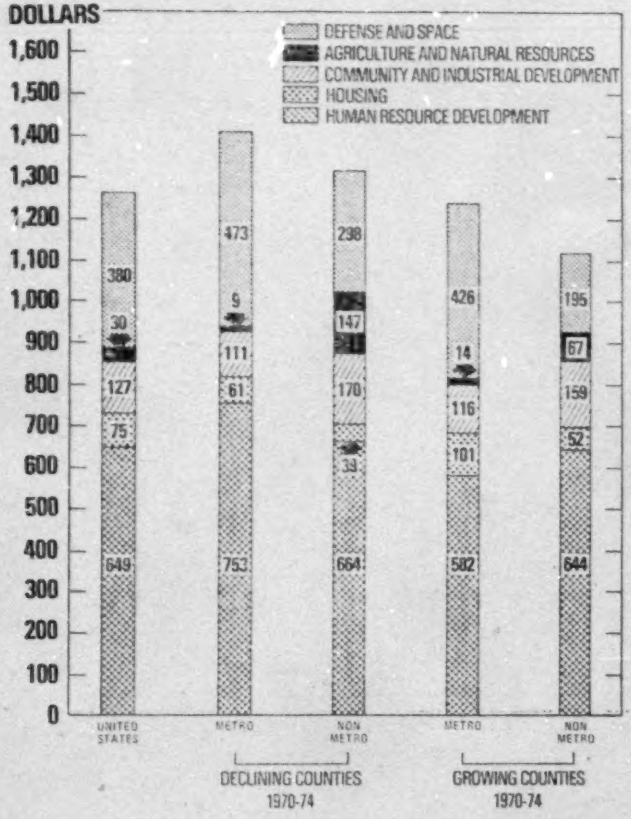

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FIGURE 3

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, BY MAJOR CATEGORY, FISCAL YEAR 1975

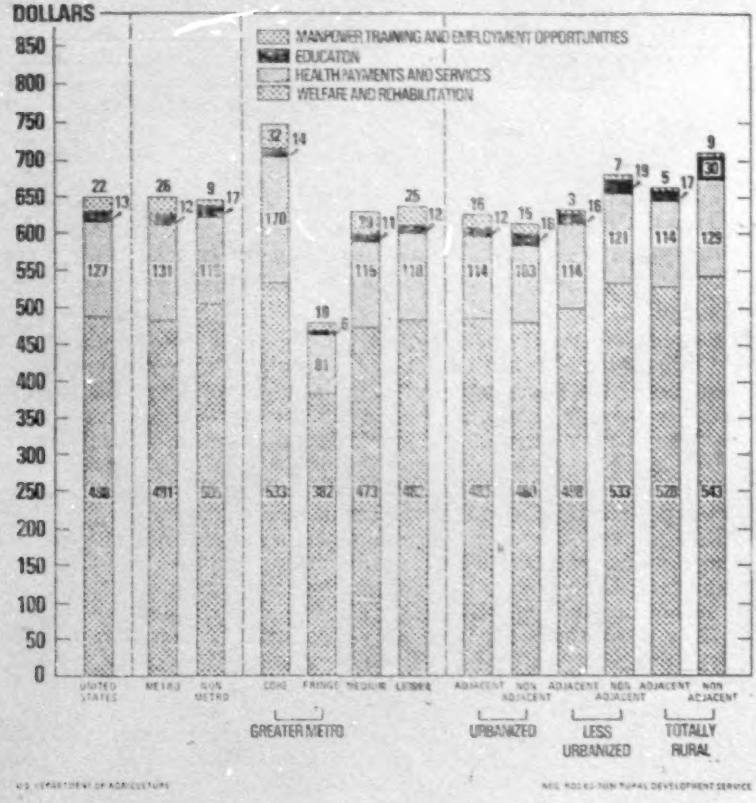

FIGURE 4

Regionally, per capita outlays for public assistance, social security, and rehabilitation and health payments and services were highest in the Northeast ($509 and $157), reflecting the high incidence of recip-

ients of public assistance and related programs in the region. On the other hand, selected education outlays, on a per capita basis, were highest in the nonmetropolitan South, reflecting the high incidence of disadvantaged children there and the resulting flow of Title I education funds. For the United States as a whole, of the $1.54 billion spent under the Title I program, 33.9 percent accrued to nonmetropolitan counties. Reflecting the historical focus on metropolitan areas, manpower training outlays were highly oriented to such areas, with 88.3 percent accruing to metropolitan counties. The use of objective formulas, which began in 1975, will result in a more equitable distribution nationally as prior year funding levels decrease in importance.

Outlays for public assistance, social security, and rehabilitation as well as those for health payments and services were highest in declining metropolitan areas and lowest in growing metropolitan areas, reflecting the differences in composition of their respective populations with respect to age (as it relates to social security benefits) and poverty (as it relates to welfare and health payments) (table 5).

Housing

Federal influence in housing is primarily in the form of guaranteed and insured loans. These are not Federal outlays, but represent Federal influence in the housing industry by insuring or guaranteeing loans made by private investors. Some actual Federal outlays for housing result from Federal loans and grants from programs administered by the Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Veterans Administration.

In total, the selected housing outlays (the term "outlays" as used here includes guaranteed and insured loans) favor metropolitan over nonmetropolitan areas. Metropolitan counties account for 81.6 percent of all housing outlays while only 72.3 percent of the population reside in these areas (table 2). On a per capita basis, metropolitan areas received $85, compared with $50 for nonmetropolitan areas (table 3). Fringe counties of the greater metropolitan areas received the greatest per capita housing outlays ($89) followed closely by medium and lesser metropolitan areas ($87 and $86, respectively). Despite the more rapid growth of nonmetropolitan counties in contrast to metropolitan counties, per capita housing outlays to nonmetropolitan areas still lagged behind those of metropolitan areas.

On a regional basis, the West received the highest Federal outlays for housing ($130 per capita). The South ranked second ($88 per capita) (table 4). With respect to recent changes in population, growing metropolitan areas received the highest housing outlays per capita ($101), while declining nonmetropolitan areas received the smallest amount ($39) (table 5). In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, growing counties received the highest outlays per capita, while declining counties received the lowest. However, per capita housing outlays in growing metropolitan counties were almost twice those in growing nonmetropolitan counties.

As figure 5 indicates, the mix of housing outlays by agencies varied greatly among counties grouped along the rural-to-urban dimension, with outlays from USDA's Farmers Home Administration being relatively unimportant in metropolitan counties but comprising a major portion of all Federal housing outlays in the more rural counties. In the most rural county groups, close to three-fourths of all Federal housing outlays were administered through the Farmers Home Administration. In metropolitan counties on the other hand, 58 percent of the outlays came from the Veterans Administration (VA) while 37 percent came from HUD: only 5 percent came from the Farmers Home Administration.

The metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distribution of individual housing program outlays is shown in appendix table 2. Of the three largest programs—USDA's low- to moderate-income housing ($1.9 billion), HUD's mortgage insurance for homes ($4.0 billion), and VA's guaranteed and insured loans ($8.3 billion)[6]—only the much smaller Farmers Home program favored nonmetropolitan counties. The proportion of the major guaranteed and insured programs in HUD and VA accruing to nonmetropolitan counties was 7.3 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively. On the other hand, 70.3 percent of the major Farmers Home program accrues to nonmetropolitan areas.

[6] The three dollar commitment figures represent the face value of loans made during the year.

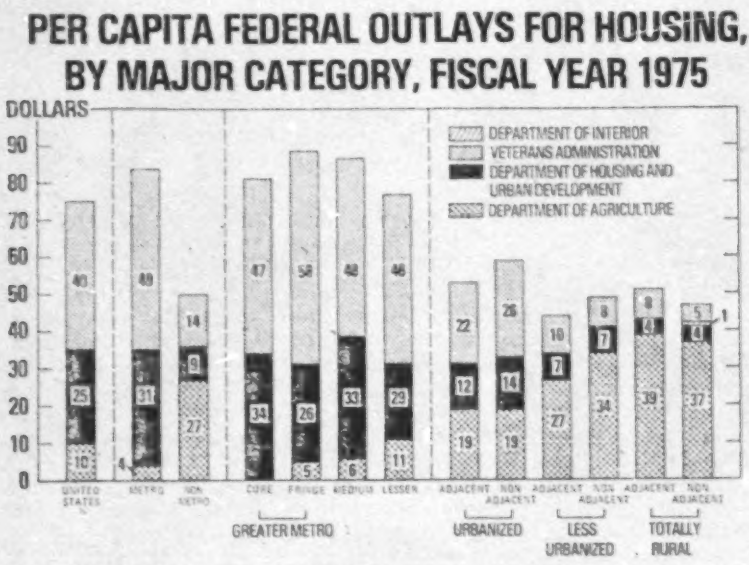

FIGURE 5

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, BY MAJOR CATEGORY, FISCAL YEAR 1975

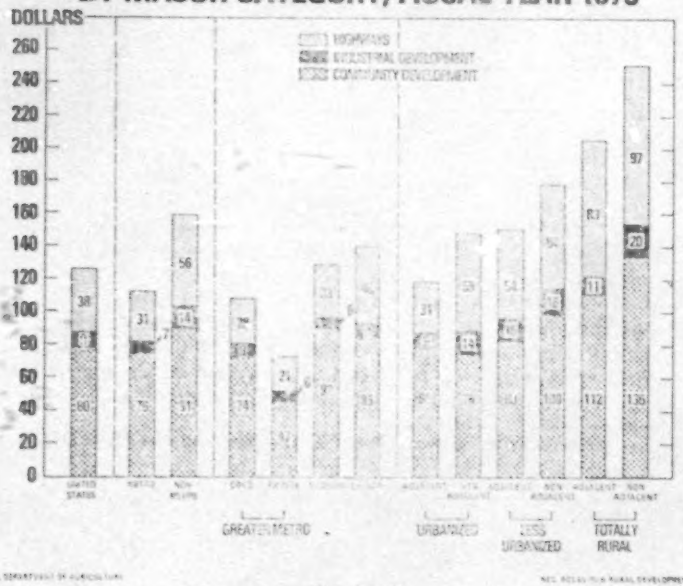

FIGURE 6

Community and industrial development

Outlays for community and industrial development favor nonmetropolitan areas, with per capita outlays totaling $161 in nonmetropolitan areas compared to $114 in metropolitan areas (table 3). This metropolitan/nonmetropolitan difference can be attributed to substantially higher nonmetropolitan outlays for highways and industrial development (figure 6). Higher nonmetropolitan outlays for highways are largely a function of the density of the population and large expanses of space; the higher outlays for industrial development indicate Federal efforts to promote more development and employment in nonmetropolitan areas.

Regionally, per capita outlays for community and industrial development were lowest in the Northeast ($105) and highest in the South and West ($140 and $139, respectively) (table 4). Outlays for industrial development are fairly evenly divided among the four regions; those for community development are slightly higher in the South. Per capita outlays for highways are highest in the West ($54), followed by the South ($43) and the North Central region ($36). For the sparsely settled nonmetropolitan West, per capita highway outlays totaled $136—over three times the national average.

The metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distribution of outlays for individual programs is shown in appendix table 3. Of the selected com-

munity development outlays of $17.0 billion, $6.1 billion was in the form of revenue sharing funds. Although revenue sharing funds are allocated two-thirds to local governments and one-third to State governments, these allocations are not shown separately in the Federal outlay data. Thus, the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distribution of revenue sharing funds, which shows a metropolitan bias, is, in some sense, misleading since a majority of State governments are located in metropolitan counties.

Agriculture and natural resources

Outlays for selected programs of agriculture and natural resources totaled $6.4 billion in fiscal 1975. These outlays went to direct agricultural payments to farmers and payments for cropland adjustment ($0.8 billion), farm loans ($2.8 billion), natural resources and conservation ($2.6 billion), and the agricultural extension service ($0.2 billion) (table 2). These outlays accrued primarily to nonmetropolitan areas, which received 71.8 percent of the total vs. 28.2 percent for metropolitan areas. On a per capita basis, metropolitan counties averaged $30 per capita in outlays for agriculture and natural resources programs compared with $79 for nonmetropolitan counties. For the totally rural nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to an SMSA, these outlays on a per capita basis were $176 (figure 7). These figures are considerably lower than in previous years because of a reduction in direct payments to farmers.

On a regional basis, per capita agriculture and natural resource outlays were highest in the West ($49) and lowest in the Northeast ($5). The West received the bulk of its outlays for natural resources and conservation, while in the North Central and Southern regions more than 50 percent of agriculture and natural resource outlays were for farm loans and direct payments. Declining nonmetropolitan counties received more than twice the per capita outlays of growing nonmetropolitan counties—$147 compared to $67.

Appendix table 4 gives the breakdown of agriculture and natural resource outlays by individual programs. Since fiscal 1975 there has been a large shift in the emphasis of agricultural programs. In fiscal 1974, $2.5 billion went for direct agricultural payments and cropland conservation. In 1975, these programs accounted for only $0.7 billion. Natural resources and conservation, on the other hand, increased from $1.1 billion in fiscal 1974 to $2.6 billion.

Defense and space

Per capita outlays for defense and space were over twice as great in metropolitan counties ($445) as in nonmetropolitan counties ($210) (figure 8). These figures mirror the fact that most major defense and space installations are located in metropolitan areas.

Regionally, the West had the highest per capita outlays for defense and space ($636) and the North Central region had the lowest ($198). In terms of population change, declining metropolitan areas received the greatest outlays for defense and space, again suggesting major installations in counties containing the inner cities of large SMSA's which in recent years have lost population.

Appendix table 5 gives the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distribution of more specific defense and space outlays.

PER CAPITA FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS, BY MAJOR CATEGORY, FISCAL YEAR 1975

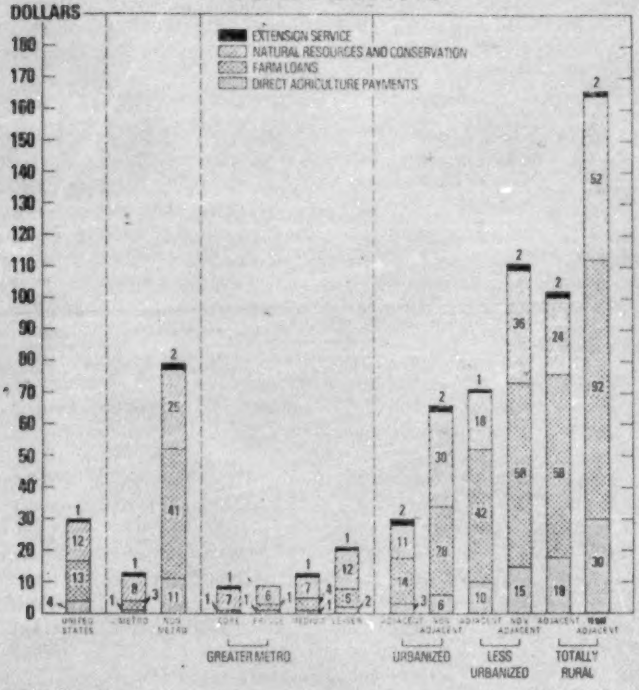

FIGURE 7

PER CAPITA OUTLAYS FOR DEFENSE AND SPACE PROGRAMS, BY MAJOR CATEGORY, FISCAL YEAR 1975

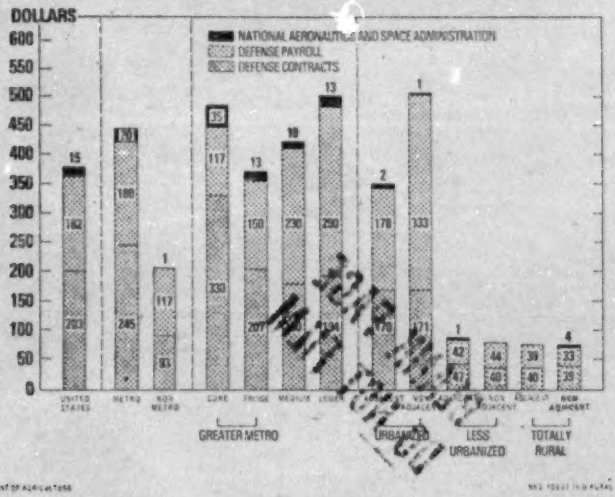

FIGURE 8

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APPENDIX TABLES

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APPENDIX TABLE 1.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly popula	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT—WELFARE AND REHABILITATION																
Department of Agriculture: Food stamp bonus coupons [1] (FNS).	10.551	Direct payments	$4,184.8	68.5	38.1	31.9	6.2	21.6	8.7	31.5	6.2	4.1	7.7	8.6	1.8	
Department of Interior:																
Indian social services (BIA):																
Counseling	15.132	AS & C [4]	6.7	21.2	2.7	1.2	1.5	11.7	6.9	78.8	8.9	9.2	11.8	20.9	2.3	25
General assistance	15.113	Direct payments	48.7	12.9	1.9	1.8	0	8.2	2.9	87.1	4.5	2.7	5.9	16.1	1.3	56
Welfare assistance	15.103	do	8.2	16.9	3.8	3.8	0	9.4	3.6	83.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	28.3	1.2	36
Total			63.6	14.3	2.2	2.0	.2	8.7	3.4	85.7	5.1	3.8	6.5	18.2	1.4	59
Department of Labor: Unemployment insurance (ETA).			1,453.0	79.2	38.3	31.0	7.4	31.2	9.6	20.8	6.5	3.4	4.0	5.3	.6	1
Veterans' Administration:																
Dependents indemnity and death benefits [3]			809.1	73.6	39.7	27.7	11.9	24.6	9.3	26.4	6.4	3.9	6.3	6.6	1.2	2
Pensions for widows and children [3]	64.105	Direct payments	1,123.3	73.1	40.2	27.2	13.0	24.0	8.9	26.9	6.8	3.9	6.4	6.6	1.1	2
Veterans disability compensation—Service connected [3]	64.109	do	3,701.3	74.4	40.8	28.3	12.5	42.6	9.1	25.6	6.6	3.8	5.9	6.3	1.0	1
Veterans disability pension—Nonservice connected [3]	64.104	do	1,531.0	70.4	36.6	25.1	11.4	24.2	9.6	29.6	6.8	4.5	6.9	7.7	1.3	2
Veterans educational assistance [3]	64.111	do	4,091.2	75.1	42.6	30.7	11.8	23.6	8.9	24.9	6.1	3.8	5.9	6.2	1.0	1
Veterans burial award and miscellaneous [3]			158.0	75.9	44.1	30.5	13.6	23.3	8.5	24.1	6.5	3.4	5.7	5.8	.9	1
Rehabilitation training for disabled veterans [3]	64.116	Direct payments, AS & C training.	72.1	74.2	39.8	28.0	11.8	24.8	9.6	25.8	6.4	3.8	6.1	6.5	1.0	2
Total			11,485.9	74.0	40.8	28.6	12.1	24.1	9.1	26.0	6.5	3.9	6.1	6.5	1.1	2
Railroad Retirement Board:																
Social insurance, railroad workers:																
Retired [3]			3,064.6	69.1	34.6	26.7	7.9	23.5	11.0	30.9	7.9	4.6	6.7	8.8	1.1	1
Unemployed [3]			74.3	68.3	37.0	28.5	8.5	20.8	10.5	31.7	7.7	4.9	7.1	9.1	1.0	1
Total			3,138.9	69.1	34.7	26.7	7.9	23.4	11.0	30.9	7.9	4.6	6.7	8.8	1.1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975—Continued

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Civil Service Commission: Civil service retirement and disability fund.[4]			6,979.0	74.6	43.8	30.6	13.3	22.5	8.3	25.4	6.2	3.5	5.6	6.3	1.3	2.4
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (SSA):																
Social security:																
Disability insurance[3]	13.802	Direct grants	7,626.5	68.4	36.9	27.3	9.5	22.6	9.0	31.6	7.5	4.1	7.7	8.2	1.5	2.6
Retirement insurance[3]	13.803	do	40,370.8	71.0	40.5	30.4	10.1	22.1	8.4	29.0	7.4	3.6	7.0	7.3	1.2	2.5
Survivors insurance[3]	13.805	do	14,232.4	70.7	39.6	28.3	11.3	22.5	8.6	29.3	7.2	3.8	7.2	7.5	1.2	2.4
Special benefits, disabled coal miners[3]	13.806	do	930.6	42.8	11.7	5.9	5.8	23.0	8.1	57.2	12.0	5.1	12.1	20.5	2.8	4.7
Supplemental security income	13.807	do	4,236.0	64.8	38.1	33.3	4.8	17.9	8.7	35.2	5.8	4.8	8.9	9.8	2.0	3.9
Total			67,396.3	69.9	39.3	29.4	9.9	22.0	8.6	30.1	7.3	3.8	7.3	7.8	1.3	2.6
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (SRS):																
Public assistance—Maintenance assistance.[3]	13.761	Formula grants	5,341.5	81.6	54.8	46.2	8.6	19.8	7.0	18.4	4.7	2.7	3.7	4.5	1.3	1.5
Handicapped early childhood assistance	13.444	Project grants	11.0	78.7	37.6	31.3	6.3	24.7	16.3	21.3	6.0	6.2	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.8
Child welfare services[3]	13.707	Formula grants	48.5	73.4	40.0	32.9	7.1	24.3	9.1	26.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	7.1	1.9	2.4
Developmental disabilities, basic support.[3]	13.753	do	32.8	71.7	35.0	24.2	10.8	25.0	11.6	28.3	7.7	3.7	6.3	7.3	1.1	2.2
Public assistance:																
Social service[3]	13.754	do	2,041.8	77.3	46.6	39.3	7.3	19.5	11.2	22.7	5.1	3.0	5.4	6.1	1.1	2.0
State and local training	13.724	do	46.1	73.3	46.4	37.6	8.9	17.9	9.0	26.7	5.1	3.4	5.5	9.0	1.2	2.4
Rehabilitation services and facilities, basic support.	13.746	do	682.8	67.9	34.5	22.6	11.9	23.8	9.6	32.1	7.3	4.6	7.5	8.4	1.5	2.7
Work incentives programs, child	13.748	do	69.3	81.1	49.1	38.9	10.2	21.8	10.2	18.9	4.8	3.0	3.6	5.0	.9	1.6
Developmental disabilities:																
Demonstration facilities and training	13.760	Project grants	4.6	82.6	54.1	47.4	6.7	18.6	9.9	17.4	16.2	.6	0	.6	0	0
Special projects	13.759	do	16.8	80.1	38.4	31.6	6.8	25.9	15.7	19.9	4.9	5.8	2.4	5.0	1.7	.2
Vocational rehabilitation services, social security disability benefits.	13.747	Direct grants	82.3	68.4	35.8	23.9	11.9	23.0	9.6	31.6	7.2	4.8	7.4	8.1	1.4	2.7
Total			8,377.4	79.2	50.7	42.1	8.6	20.2	8.4	20.8	5.0	3.0	4.5	5.3	1.2	1.7

HEALTH PAYMENTS AND SERVICES															
Community Services Administration: Community food and nutrition			24.4	65.0	28.5	24.5	4.1	25.3	11.1	35.0	8.5	9.7	4.1	8.9	.8	3.1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, (HSA):																
Crippled children's services [2]	13.211	Formula and project grants.	64.4	83.9	27.7	24.8	2.9	42.5	13.7	16.1	9.4	1.7	.5	2.4	2.1	0
Maternal and child health care [2]	13.232	do	170.3	88.3	25.5	22.2	3.3	50.6	12.2	11.7	9.3	1.4	.3	.7	0	0
Family planning projects	13.217	Formula grants	92.3	89.8	39.8	33.9	5.9	40.2	9.7	10.2	6.3	1.7	.7	1.2	0	.2
Health maintenance organization service	13.256	Project grants, GI and direct loans, contracts.	2.0	21.6	8.0	1.6	6.3	11.1	2.5	78.4	10.3	19.9	12.2	33.5	0	2.5
Maternal and child health:																
Research	13.231	Project grants	6.3	94.3	81.0	75.4	5.6	13.3	0	5.7	5.7	0	0	0	0	0
Training	13.233	do	3.7	84.4	78.8	78.8	0	4.0	1.5	15.6	0	0	15.6	0	0	0
Health services			246.3	93.9	85.4	61.2	24.2	5.1	3.3	6.1	.6	.4	3.4	.7	.4	.7
Indian health facilities			57.8	25.9	.8	.6	.1	21.1	4.1	74.1	1.0	11.7	3.0	17.0	1.1	40.2
Indian health services	13.228	Services, AS & C	1.0	100.0	87.0	34.8	52.2	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian health			211.3	39.8	5.4	1.3	4.1	18.7	15.7	60.2	4.3	7.4	10.5	18.2	1.6	18.2
Health services development project grants	13.224	Project grants	198.5	86.9	53.8	50.6	3.1	25.7	7.4	13.1	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.0
Migrant health grants	13.246	do	20.3	72.5	11.9	10.2	1.7	35.4	25.1	27.5	13.7	7.1	2.3	3.2	1.3	0
Total			1,074.2	75.9	40.8	32.6	8.3	25.6	9.5	24.1	4.1	3.2	3.8	5.7	.9	6.3
Veterans' Administration:																
Veterans domiciliary program	64.008	Services	50.7	46.0	19.5	18.7	.9	16.7	9.8	54.0	15.8	19.2	4.7	14.2	0	0
Veterans hospitilization			3,258.2	85.6	51.1	45.4	5.7	23.7	10.8	14.4	6.9	1.7	2.6	3.1	0	0
Total			3,308.8	85.0	50.6	45.0	5.7	23.6	10.8	15.0	7.1	2.0	2.7	3.2	0	0
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (SRS): Medical assistance programs [2]	13.714	Formula grants	7,349.0	74.4	49.6	42.2	7.4	17.7	7.1	25.6	5.4	3.2	6.2	7.0	1.3	2.4
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (SSA):																
Medicare hospital insurance [3]	13.800	Direct payments	10,377.2	71.4	43.1	33.7	9.4	20.6	7.8	28.6	6.9	3.2	7.3	7.3	1.3	2.5
Medicare supplemental medical insurance [3]	13.801	do	3,766.6	73.0	44.3	35.1	9.2	20.7	7.9	27.0	6.7	3.2	6.9	6.8	1.2	2.3
Total			14,143.8	71.9	43.4	34.1	9.4	20.6	7.8	28.1	6.9	3.2	7.1	7.2	1.2	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975—Continued

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populat	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (SRS):																
Comprehensive health planning—area-wide grants.	13.206	Project grants	16.7	85.5	39.4	35.4	3.5	34.9	11.2	14.5	3.7	5.0	2.1	2.6	.2	
Health manpower—Education initiative awards.	13.380	Project grants, contracts.	18.1	89.2	72.7	57.0	15.7	13.5	3.0	10.8	4.4	2 3	1.4	1.9	.2	
Comprehensive health planning grants	13.207	do	11.1	81.5	19.4	17.0	2.4	46.7	15.3	18.5	9.8	5.2	1.1	2.2	0	
Health service research and development grants and contracts.	13.226	Project grants, contracts.	110.5	92.0	52.0	47.4	4.6	33.8	6.3	8.0	2.2	4.8	0	.8	.2	
Emergency medical service system research.	13.235	do	6.4	86.4	44.8	44.2	.6	20.0	21.6	13.6	.4	9.7	1.4	2.2	0	
Total			162.9	90.1	50.5	45.1	5.4	32.0	7.7	9.9	3.0	4.8	.5	1.2	.1	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, other agencies:																
Mental health (ADMHA):																
Hospital improvement grants	13.237	Project grants	6.0	62.1	29.5	18.4	11.0	24.5	8.1	37.9	8.3	9.1	10.9	9.6	0	
Training grants	13.244	do	87.7	91.3	60.2	54.6	5.6	20.3	10.7	8.7	4.1	3.0	.6	.7	0	
Children's service	13.259	do	27.4	79.2	37.1	34.6	2.5	30.8	11.3	20.8	5.6	7.8	2.1	5.3	0	
Community mental health centers	13.240	do	184.7	73.2	33.2	27.4	5.8	24.4	15.7	26.8	8.6	7.9	3.4	6.3	.4	
Narcotic Addiction Rehabilitation Act contracts.	13.239	Direct payments, service.	154.6	95.3	43.8	40.4	4.4	43.3	7.2	4.7	2.7	1.6	.2	.2	0	
Alcohol demonstration program	13.252	Project grants, contracts.	17.3	71.5	43.0	39.7	3.3	20.5	8.0	28.5	7.2	6.1	3.3	5.9	.6	
Drug abuse:																
Community service programs	13.235	do	.4	100.0	0	0	0	79.3	20.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Demonstration program	53.254	Project grants	1.0	100.0	13.2	0	13.2	65.0	21.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Special programs for the aging[1] (OS)	13.609	Formula and project grants.	232.3	89.4	19.0	17.3	1.7	54.0	16.4	10.6	6.7	2.2	.5	1.1	0	
Total			711.6	85.7	34.7	30.7	4.0	37.9	13.1	14.3	6.0	4.0	1.4	2.6	.1	
EDUCATION																
Department of Interior:																
Indian education (BIA):																
Adult	15.100	Training	39.5	25.7	10.8	9.1	1.7	13.0	1.9	74.3	12.4	2.8	7.4	23.3	1.4	2
Dormitory operations	15.109	Services	28.6	12.3	1.6	1.6	0	8.5	2.2	87.7	10.7	10.0	21.9	24.6	1.1	1
Federal schools	15.110	Training	69.9	25.1	7.6	7.4	.2	14.7	2.7	74.9	8.1	6.1	20.4	16.3	2.3	2

Contracts with Indian school boards	15.105	Direct payments, property use.	47.3	12.8	1.7	1.7	0	8.6	.2.4	87.2	10.4	5.2	17.5	19.5	4.7	29.9
Assistance to non-Federal schools	15.130	Direct payments	28.2	30.2	14.8	14.8	0	15.0	.5	69.8	5.8	11.7	2.1	24.4	0	25.9
Colleges and universities	15.114	Project grants	13.1	21.7	5.5	4.6	.9	10.5	5.7	78.3	11.4	10.0	10.8	24.1	1.1	20.8
Total			226.7	21.5	7.0	6.5	.4	12.2	2.3	78.5	9.5	6.7	14.9	20.7	2.2	24.5
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (OE):																
Indian education, grants to lease	13.534	Formula grants	1.6	12.2	0	0	0	12.2	0	87.8	0	0	14.3	30.6	4.0	39.0
Emergency school aid bilingual project	13.528	Project grants	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency school aid, grants to lease	13.525	do	66.2	80.6	39.1	30.4	8.7	33.5	8.0	19.4	4.2	1.5	7.5	3.8	.4	2.0
Emergency school aid Act, pilot program	13.526	do	11.4	67.3	28.1	26.0	2.1	27.0	12.3	32.7	1.7	3.0	9.3	9.1	5.9	3.7
Child development—Head Start	13.600	Project grants contracts.	413.8	64.1	31.5	26.6	4.9	22.0	10.6	35.9	7.5	6.8	7.8	10.0	.8	3.0
Drug abuse education	13.420	do	4.6	98.5	76.9	61.8	15.1	18.3	3.3	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
Education development:																
Career opportunities	13.421	Project grants	1.8	74.5	48.4	48.4	0	11.4	14.6	25.5	0	5.2	0	20.3	0	0
Urban-rural programs	13.505	do	5.3	77.2	34.3	34.3	0	40.0	3.0	22.8	1.8	0	0	12.0	1.6	7.4
Educationally deprived children—Lease	13.428	Formula grants	1,538.9	66.1	39.1	32.5	6.6	19.1	7.9	33.9	6.4	4.0	8.4	9.3	1.9	3.8
Basic education opportunity grants	13.539	Project grants	131.8	75.1	42.1	37.6	4.5	22.2	10.9	24.9	7.9	4.3	4.8	6.7	.4	.8
Emergency school aid:																
Special programs and projects	13.529	do	10.3	89.5	50.4	42.2	8.2	28.9	10.2	10.5	2.3	4.1	1.8	2.3	0	0
Special programs	13.532	do	5.6	89.7	54.9	54.9	0	23.4	11.4	10.3	6.6	0	3.7	0	0	0
Follow through	13.433	do	41.5	73.9	37.4	30.4	7.0	23.7	12.8	26.1	5.1	5.5	4.5	4.2	1.3	5.4
Indian education:																
Adult Indian education	13.536	do	2.5	35.5	16.0	14.0	2.0	16.6	2.8	64.5	4.4	7.2	5.0	37.5	0	10.3
Special programs and projects	13.535	do	10.2	36.5	17.2	17.2	0	14.4	4.8	63.5	5.9	8.3	8.4	16.7	1.5	22.7
Right to read—Elimination of illiteracy	13.533	do	10.0	80.2	31.7	25.7	6.0	34.5	14.0	19.8	5.8	4.0	1.6	4.8	1.7	1.9
Special programs for children with specific learning disabilities.	13.520	Projects grants, contracts.	1.9	82.5	28.8	28.8	0	43.6	10.1	17.5	6.9	10.5	.1	0	0	0
Supplemental education centers and services, special projects, and programs.	13.516	Project grants	14.3	70.1	35.9	23.3	12.7	23.7	10.4	29.9	9.4	4.6	4.5	7.3	1.4	2.7
Talent search	13.488	do	5.8	78.3	42.2	37.4	4.8	22.7	13.4	21.7	3.6	5.7	3.2	6.6	.5	2.1
Upward bound	13.492	do	40.3	73.7	37.3	30.6	6.7	24.8	11.6	26.3	8.0	4.8	5.5	6.4	.2	1.3
Total			2,319.4	67.1	37.8	31.6	6.2	20.6	8.8	32.9	6.6	4.5	7.8	9.0	1.5	3.5
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (NIE):																
Education research and development.	13.575	Project grants, contracts.	57.8	88.0	65.5	58.5	9.0	16.8	5.7	12.0	1.5	.2	0	10.3	0	0
Veterans' Administration: Dependents educational assistance.[2]	64.117	Direct payments	155.7	73.3	37.9	27.3	10.5	25.5	9.9	26.7	6.4	4.1	6.4	6.7	1.1	2.0
Department of Interior: Indian employment assistance.	15.108	Project grants, AS & C.	17.8	56.4	46.6	46.3	.1	6.5	3.5	43.6	7.6	12.7	3.6	9.2	.7	9.9

See footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975—Continued

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
MANPOWER TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES																
Department of Labor:																
CETA title I, comprehensive manpower (ETA)	17.232	Formula and project grants.	1,915.5	89.6	42.8	37.1	5.7	34.9	12.0	10.4	5.2	2.5	.4	2.0	.1	.1
CETA title II, public employment (ETA)	17.232	do	642.3	86.6	51.7	45.5	6.2	26.9	8.0	13.4	6.3	3.3	1.4	.5	1.3	.6
CETA title III, special Federal response (ETA)	17.232	do	244.5	84.0	55.0	50.7	4.3	19.7	9.2	16.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.0	.3	4.6
CETA title IV, Job Corps (ETA)	17.232	do	166.0	81.0	52.4	40.0	12.4	27.5	1.0	19.0	1.4	.2	3.1	4.9	.6	8.8
CETA title VI, emergency jobs program (ETA)	17.232	do	842.3	92.1	53.1	46.0	7.1	28.9	10.0	7.9	4.9	1.4	.4	.8	0	.4
Older Americans community service employment.			12.0	99.9	99.6	99.6	0	.3	0	.1	0	0	0	.1	0	0
Work incentives program			129.8	91.0	32.4	32.2	.3	50.6	8.0	9.0	6.4	1.8	.3	.6	0	0
Placement services (ETA)			493.6	82.6	41.4	37.6	3.8	31.5	9.7	17.4	5.8	4.1	2.4	4.8	.1	.3
Total			4,446.1	89.3	46.8	41.0	5.8	31.5	10.1	11.7	5.1	2.5	1.0	2.0	.3	.8

ACTION:															
Foster Grandparents program	72.001	Project grants	28.1	79.7	28.8	24.1	4.7	34.1	16.8	20.3	5.3	5.0	4.3	3.6	0	2.2
Retired Senior Volunteer program	72.002	do	15.9	64.2	32.0	22.4	9.6	22.0	10.2	35.8	7.3	6.6	6.3	12.5	1.2	1.8
Senior Companion program	72.008	do	1.6	74.0	59.0	59.0	0	9.1	5.9	26.0	7.4	3.5	0	4.0	4.0	7.2
Total			45.6	74.1	31.0	24.7	6.3	29.0	14.1	25.9	6.1	5.5	4.8	6.7	.6	2.2
Community Services Administration:															
Older persons opportunities and services	49.010	Project grants, contracts.	7.4	55.5	28.1	24.7	3.4	17.1	10.2	44.5	8.0	9.4	10.0	13.5	1.0	2.6
Summer Youth Corps			16.6	95.1	50.9	44.2	6.7	35.5	8.7	4.9	2.6	.8	.1	.9	0	.5
Total			24.0	82.9	43.9	38.2	5.7	29.8	9.2	17.1	4.2	3.4	3.1	4.8	.3	1.2
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; other agencies:															
Community services training grants (SRS)	13.768	Project grants	8.9	90.7	54.3	47.7	6.5	25.8	10.6	9.3	2.3	5.1	.4	1.6	0	0
Manpower training and development, institution training (OE).	17.915		6.5	98.1	49.7	47.9	1.8	26.1	22.3	1.9	1.6	0	0	.3	0	0
Youth development and delinquincy prevention (OS).	13.610	Project grants	4.2	89.9	55.7	42.9	12.8	25.1	9.0	10.1	0	3.2	1.2	4.5	0	1.2
Manpower training			1.2	99.9	99.9	99.9	0	0	0	.1	.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total			20.8	93.4	55.8	49.8	5.9	24.2	13.3	6.6	1.5	2.8	.4	1.7	0	.2
Grand total			137,146.6	72.5	41.6	32.2	9.4	22.3	8.6	27.5	6.8	3.6	6.5	7.1	1.2	2.4

[1] To obtain city estimates, the county figures are prorated on the basis of the portion of the population in the city relative to the county population.

[2] The technique prorates outlays to localities on the basis of the fraction of the State's special group population in a county or city (e.g., recipient of a specific service, State employees, veterans).

[3] State totals based on statistical tabulations derived from monthly accounting totals; city and county totals projected from December payments of prior fiscal year to arrive at full-year totals; records of city and county payment distribution maintained on ZIP code basis.

[4] State totals are based on average monthly annuities applied to the national figure. Proration to counties and cities is based on population.

[5] AS & C=advisory services and counseling.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR HOUSING IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
HOUSING																
Department of Agriculture (FmHA):																
Rural self-help housing technical assistance	10.420	Project grants	$5.7	30.7	3.8	3.8	0	25.1	1.8	69.3	51.2	3.7	4.8	8.5	0	1.2
Self-help housing land development loans	10.411	Direct and GI loans[1]	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Very low income housing repair loans	10.417	GI loans	4.3	9.7	2.0	.1	1.9	4.1	3.7	90.3	4.2	5.6	23.0	30.3	5.9	21.4
Farm labor housing loans	10.405	Project grants, GI loans	8.1	48.1	0	0	0	31.5	16.7	51.9	3.9	23.5	2.4	16.5	2.2	3.3
Low to moderate income housing	10.410	GI loans	1,901.7	29.7	7.7	1.2	6.6	12.3	9.7	70.3	12.5	7.0	16.9	21.6	4.5	7.8
Rural housing site loans	10.411	Direct and GI loans	2.0	32.7	0	0	0	0	32.7	67.3	21.6	7.8	1.2	36.9	0	0
Rural rental housing loans	10.415	GI loans	292.4	30.7	8.2	1.6	6.6	14.8	7.7	69.3	11.3	6.1	18.3	21.8	4.0	7.8
Farm labor housing grants	10.405	Project grants, GI loans	5.0	72.9	0	0	0	35.2	37.7	27.1	27.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total			2,219.3	30.0	7.7	1.2	6.5	12.7	9.5	70.0	12.5	6.9	16.9	21.5	4.4	7.8

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HPMC):															
Mortgage insurance for:															
Homes for certified veterans	14.118	GI loans	4,041.1	92.7	50.4	38.0	12.4	31.9	10.4	7.3	2.7	1.9	4.3	1.2	.1	.1
Property improvement loans	14.142	do	661.6	79.3	50.5	33.4	17.0	21.1	7.7	20.7	5.6	3.5	4.2	5.2	.6	1.5
Urban renewal housing	14.139	do	5.2	92.4	51.8	51.8	0	40.6	0	7.6	0	0	0	7.6	0	0
Cooperative housing investor sponsored	14.124	do	.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing homes and related care facilities	14.129	do	70.8	88.3	47.1	36.7	10.5	23.6	17.6	11.7	0	2.7	.9	4.9	1.6	1.4
Rental homes	14.134	do	26.0	97.4	85.5	63.3	22.2	4.9	7.0	2.6	1.2	0	0	1.4	0	0
Rental housing for the elderly	14.138	do	9.0	100.0	100.0	61.7	38.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily rental housing	14.151	do	.8	100.0	64.1	64.1	0	25.9	12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing in older declining areas	14.123	do	6.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low-moderate income housing—market interest rate	14.137	do	193.0	88.1	42.2	18.3	23.9	29.1	16.8	11.9	4.7	1.4	3.5	2.3	0	0
Projects with 2-year operating losses			1.7	80.1	80.1	13.3	66.7	0	0	19.9	0	8.2	11.7	0	0	0
Construction or rehabilitation of condominiums	14.112	GI loans	8.9	93.5	55.6	38.7	16.9	21.5	16.4	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	0
Interest reduction payments—rental and co-op housing—low-income families	14.103	Direct payments, GI loans	299.8	84.1	54.3	43.7	10.5	25.6	4.2	15.9	6.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	0	0
Interest subsidy—acquisition and rehabilitation of homes for resale to low income families	14.104	do	.3	73.6	0	0	0	73.6	0	26.4	0	26.4	0	0	0	0
Total			5,325.3	90.3	50.6	37.3	13.3	29.7	10.0	9.7	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	.2	.3
Department of Interior (BIA):															
Indian housing improvements	15.116	Project grants	7.9	27.8	11.4	9.5	1.9	11.9	4.5	72.2	8.5	8.8	12.4	22.7	3.2	16.7
Indian housing developments	15.115	Training, AS & C, information[1]	6.2	17.6	7.8	3.1	4.7	7.0	2.8	82.4	8.1	14.5	12.2	15.3	0	32.3
Total			14.1	23.3	9.8	6.7	3.1	9.7	3.8	76.7	8.3	11.3	12.3	19.5	1.8	23.5
Veterans' Administration:															
Veterans guaranteed and insured loans	64.114	GI loans	8,296.5	90.4	52.0	33.3	18.7	28.1	10.3	9.6	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2	.2	.2
Veterans direct loans and advances	64.113	Direct loans	65.2	32.3	27.9	24.3	3.6	2.4	2.0	67.7	9.7	7.9	13.4	28.4	2.6	5.7
Total			8,362.7	89.9	51.8	33.2	18.6	27.9	10.2	10.1	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.4	.2	.3
Grand total			15,921.4	81.6	45.2	30.1	15.1	26.4	10.0	18.4	4.9	3.0	3.9	4.4	.8	1.4

[1] GI loans = guaranteed/insured loans; AS & C = advisory services and counseling.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT																
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT																
Department of Agriculture:																
Water and waste disposal systems for rural communities (FmHA).	10.418	GI loans, project grants.[1]	$155.8	24.1	4.4	1.3	3.1	11.9	7.7	75.9	8.7	4.9	21.6	22.6	3.9	12.2
Rural community fire protection grants [2] (FS).			3.3	93.6	87.4	47.7	39.7	2.5	3.7	6.4	0	6.4	0	0	0	0
Water and sewer grants (FmHA)			19.4	17.0	0	0	0	13.0	3.9	83.0	16.9	4.7	19.5	13.4	8.1	20.5
Rural telephone bank loans (REA)	10.852	Direct loans	160.2	22.6	7.7	.3	7.3	10.9	4.1	77.4	12.6	4.0	22.7	15.4	6.5	16.2
S. & E., FmHA			117.2	38.4	15.6	13.9	1.7	12.7	10.1	61.6	6.9	7.6	14.5	20.2	3.4	9.0
S. & E., REA			15.9	89.2	72.5	70.7	1.8	8.5	8.1	10.8	1.4	4.2	2.3	2.1	.5	.4
Community facilities loans (FmHA)	10.423	GI loans	199.9	22.3	8.8	1.2	7.6	11.4	2.1	77.7	3.5	12.9	29.2	23.8	3.2	5.1
Water and waste disposal loans (FmHA)	10.418	do	468.8	38.5	6.5	2.4	4.1	18.0	14.1	61.5	8.4	4.1	19.3	19.0	3.0	7.8
Recreation facility loans (FmHA)	10.413	do	.7	55.9	20.2	0	20.2	28.1	7.5	44.1	3.6	0	0	39.1	0	1.3
Rural Electrification loans (FmHA)	10.850	do	1,906.3	22.1	10.9	.7	10.2	4.8	6.4	77.9	4.9	6.6	18.5	27.0	7.2	13.6
Rural telephone loans [3] (FmHA)	10.851	do	399.9	28.1	6.7	.6	6.2	12.3	9.0	71.9	7.5	1.8	19.7	18.1	7.9	17.1
Indian tribes and tribal corporation loans (FmHA)	10.421	do	9.7	41.4	0	0	0	0	41.4	58.6	.4	2.6	18.5	20.7	0	19.4
[illegible]			2,457.3	26.1	9.7	1.7	8.0	8.8	7.7	73.9	6.2	5.9	19.6	23.5	6.1	12.6
Department of Commerce:																
Economic development (EDA): Public works impact projects.	11.304	Project grants	15.5	44.1	14.8	13.6	1.2	26.8	2.4	55.9	6.0	5.0	13.1	12.7	1.7	17.3
Grants and loans for public works and developmental facilities.	11.300	Project grants, direct loans.	136.6	37.0	14.2	11.2	3.0	16.0	6.7	63.0	6.7	7.3	16.5	20.7	2.5	9.4
Appalachian local developmental district [4] (O/S).			4.5	19.8	3.2	.3	2.9	10.5	6.1	80.2	7.8	3.0	20.5	19.3	9.0	20.7
Appalachian State resource technical assistance [4] (O/S).			5.4	72.9	25.7	11.3	7.5	36.1	11.0	27.1	9.6	3.7	4.4	7.4	0	1.9
Economic development (EDA):																
District operational assistance	11.306	Project grants	.8	19.9	0	0	0	12.1	7.8	80.1	13.1	23.9	12.0	22.9	3.5	4.6
Special economic development and adjustment assistance.	11.307	do	38.7	41.7	7.3	7.8	1.5	22.8	11.6	58.3	41.1	.7	8.3	6.8	0	1.3
State and local economic development planning.	11.305	do	8.1	84.9	36.9	32.2	4.7	39.5	8.5	15.1	7.4	3.2	.7	2.6	1.1	0
Support for planning organizations	11.302	do	3.3	23.3	3.6	3.1	.5	16.3	3.4	76.7	5.4	7.5	9.4	24.7	3.0	26.8
Technical assistance	11.303	Project grants, information	9.3	79.9	49.5	44.5	5.0	21.8	8.6	20.1	5.6	7.7	1.4	3.5	.5	1.5
Regional economic development program (RAPC).			6.6	20.2	0	0	0	12.2	7.9	79.8	11.5	5.4	29.1	30.4	1.7	1.7
Total			228.8	41.4	14.8	12.0	2.8	19.2	7.5	58.6	12.7	5.7	13.8	16.5	2.0	8.0

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:														
Health facilities construction grants (HRA).	13.220	Project grants	66.7	67.1	43.7	41.0	2.7	17.5	5.9	32.9	3.1	3.3	7.0	12.3	.1	7.2
Center for disease control—investigation, surveillance and technical assistance (CDC).	13.283	Training, AS & C, information.	78.2	94.0	86.9	27.8	59.1	4.9	2.3	6.0	2.4	3.4	.1	0	0	0
Urban rat control (CDC)	13.267	Project grants	12.5	99.1	50.5	50.0	.5	48.2	.3	.9	.9	0	0	0	0	0
Total			157.4	83.0	65.7	35.2	30.5	13.7	3.7	17.0	2.6	3.1	3.0	5.2	0	3.0
Veterans' Administration: Construction of hospitals and health facilities.			119.6	90.8	68.5	67.7	.9	14.7	7.5	9.2	5.7	.6	1.3	1.6	0	0
Appalachian Regional Commission:																
Appalachian vocational education facilities and operations.	23.012	Project grants	21.6	87.6	26.8	26.8	0	44.9	15.8	12.4	12.4	0	0	0	0	0
Appalachian regional development	23.001		23.3	75.1	13.0	3.3	9.6	48.5	13.7	24.9	13.1	.4	7.8	2.5	.4	.7
Appalachian supplements to grants in aid (SRS).	23.002	Formula grants	39.8	49.0	5.4	4.3	1.1	31.2	12.4	51.0	10.4	8.2	9.6	18.6	2.0	2.2
Total			84.6	66.0	13.0	9.8	3.2	39.4	13.6	34.0	11.7	3.9	6.7	9.4	1.1	1.2
Department of Housing and Urban Development:																
Hospitals—Mortgage insurance (HPMC)	14.128	GI loans	96.1	83.4	29.3	29.3	0	52.0	2.1	16.6	0	3.1	7.0	4.1	0	2.3
Model cities (CPD)			70.7	89.9	71.4	69.5	1.9	15.0	3.5	10.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	3.1	0	0
Community development block grants/entitlement grants (CPD).	14.218	Formula grants	2,007.6	87.5	46.9	41.5	5.4	29.4	11.2	12.5	4.8	3.5	1.7	2.5	0	0
Total			2,174.4	87.4	46.9	41.8	5.1	29.9	10.6	12.6	4.4	3.5	2.0	2.6	0	.1
Treasury Department: Fiscal assistance to State and local governments.			6,129.6	78.7	33.8	26.4	7.3	34.3	10.6	21.3	6.7	3.0	4.3	4.9	.8	1.6
ACTION:																
SCORE/ACE	72.006	AS & C	.4	99.8	92.9	92.8	0	.1	6.8	.2	0	0	0	.2	0	0
ACTION cooperative volunteer program	72.007	AS & C services	.8	98.2	89.8	89.5	.3	6.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	.3	0	.2	0	0
National student volunteer program	72.005	AS & C service, training.	.3	100.0	100.0	57.8	42.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteers in service to America	72.003	Service, AS & C technical assistance, training, counseling.	21.3	96.3	86.2	85.4	.8	7.5	2.6	3.7	1.9	.6	.2	.6	.1	.2
Total			23.4	96.5	86.6	85.4	1.2	7.2	2.6	3.5	1.8	.6	.2	.6	.1	.2
Community Services Administration:																
Community economic development	49.011	Project grants	336.4	75.5	47.6	43.7	3.8	20.3	7.6	24.5	5.1	4.2	5.6	7.5	.6	1.4
Legal services	49.008	do	37.9	70.1	42.0	42.0	0	5.3	22.8	29.9	.4	9.3	5.4	14.0	0	.8
Community action programs			66.7	92.1	67.0	61.4	5.7	19.2	5.8	7.9	1.8	2.6	.3	1.0	.2	2.0
Total			441.0	77.6	50.0	46.2	3.8	18.8	8.7	22.4	4.2	4.4	4.8	7.1	.5	1.4

APPENDIX TABLE 3.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR COMMUNITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975—Continued

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Environmental Protection Agency:																
Air pollution control program grants[b] (AWM).	66.001	Project grants	51.2	91.9	35.3	28.7	6.6	43.1	13.5	8.1	6.4	.8	.2	.6	0	.1
Construction grants for waste-water treatment works[b] (WHM).	66.418	do	3,511.2	81.0	43.2	34.4	8.8	29.3	8.5	19.0	9.9	2.1	2.4	3.4	.3	.9
Total			3,562.3	81.2	43.1	34.3	8.8	29.5	8.6	18.8	9.8	2.1	2.4	3.4	.3	.8
Small Business Administration:																
Physical disaster loans	59.003	Direct and GI loans	222.5	62.5	25.9	15.5	10.4	27.0	9.6	37.5	11.8	7.4	7.5	6.5	.7	3.6
Loans to State and local development companies.	59.013	do	46.8	58.5	29.0	22.1	6.9	19.6	9.9	41.5	6.4	7.4	8.6	13.0	1.2	4.9
S & E, Small Business Administration			108.6	96.8	75.9	71.8	4.0	16.6	4.3	3.2	1.3	1.4	0	.5	0	0
Total			377.8	71.9	40.6	32.5	8.1	23.1	8.1	28.1	8.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	.6	2.7
Department of Interior:																
Construction—Elementary, secondary, and vocational schools (BIA).			30.4	63.9	3.1	3.1	0	59.5	1.3	36.1	12.7	3.5	6.9	5.5	1.9	5.5
Indian accounting services for tribes (BIA).	15.129	AS & C, information training.	2.4	46.4	24.4	24.0	.5	17.1	4.9	53.6	5.6	10.4	11.7	18.3	0	7.6
Indian law enforcement systems (BIA)	15.131	do	11.2	22.1	12.3	5.9	6.4	7.8	2.1	77.9	4.4	13.2	7.6	30.9	1.7	20.1
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems—Area and regional development (BIA).			5.7	36.6	0	0	0	6.4	30.2	63.4	13.1	17.5	.5	31.0	0	1.3
Indian tribal government operations (BIA).	15.102	AS & C service	9.6	41.2	25.7	17.9	7.8	9.9	5.6	58.8	5.7	9.8	8.6	21.1	1.4	12.2
Outdoor recreation—Acquisition, development and planning (BOR).	15.400	Project grants	181.3	61.3	29.8	16.1	13.7	23.6	7.9	38.7	8.0	4.2	10.9	9.4	1.8	4.4
Indian loans, economic development (BIA).	15.124	Direct loans, services	8.6	20.4	19.6	15.1	4.5	.9	0	79.6	2.9	25.0	.8	41.6	0	9.2
Total			249.2	57.0	24.5	13.8	10.7	25.5	7.0	43.0	8.2	5.8	9.6	12.1	1.7	-5.7
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT																
Department of Agriculture:																
Industrial development grants (FmHA)	10.424	Project grants	13.3	14.5	3.3	1.5	1.9	5.0	6.2	85.5	10.7	7.0	24.0	29.6	4.8	9.4
Business and industrial development loans (FmHA).	10.422	GI loans	346.8	15.2	3.8	.6	3.2	4.6	6.7	84.8	10.4	11.4	31.7	19.0	3.0	9.4
Nonfarm enterprise loans (FmHA)	10.407	do	6.6	17.6	3.4	0	3.4	9.0	5.3	82.4	16.7	5.5	15.4	23.0	2.6	19.2
Total			366.7	15.2	3.8	.6	3.2	4.7	6.7	84.8	10.5	11.1	31.1	19.4	3.0	9.6

Department of Commerce:															
Business assistance—Services and information [2] (DIBA).	11.104	Information, AS & C.	16.6	99.4	92.0	90.3	1.7	6.5	.9	.6	0	.1	0	0	0	.5
Minority business enterprise—Coordination, management, and technical assistance (OMBE).	11.800	Project grants, AS & C, information contracts.	60.1	90.3	69.7	67.1	2.7	17.2	3.4	9.7	1.7	2.3	2.5	.9	1.1	1.2
Economic development business development assistance (EDA).	11.301	Direct & GI loans	17.0	77.7	34.0	29.7	4.3	24.4	19.3	22.3	10.6	6.9	3.3	.2	.1	1.2
Trade adjustment assistance (DIBA)	11.106	Direct & GI loans, service.	4.4	100.0	31.7	29.7	1.9	.1	68.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			98.2	90.1	65.6	62.9	2.7	15.8	8.6	9.9	2.9	2.6	2.1	.6	.7	1.0
Department of Interior: Indian industrial and tourism development and on-the-job training (BIA).	15.117	Direct payments, AS & C, information training.	16.1	38.3	15.6	13.9	1.7	18.6	4.1	61.7	6.3	6.6	10.9	24.0	1.2	12.8
Small Business Administration:															
Economic opportunity loans to small business.	59.003	AS & C, direct and GI loans.	66.9	82.3	54.6	46.6	8.0	19.5	8.2	17.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.9	.3	2.6
Displaced business financial assistance program.	59.001	do	1,258.5	63.5	34.6	24.5	10.1	19.0	9.9	36.5	6.9	5.4	7.0	11.7	1.2	4.2
Small business investment companies	59.011	do	61.4	96.5	64.2	59.1	5.1	27.2	5.1	3.5	2.6	0	.8	0	0	0
Total			1,386.8	65.9	36.9	27.1	9.7	19.4	9.6	34.1	6.5	5.1	6.6	10.8	1.1	4.0
HIGHWAYS															
Department of Interior:															
Indian roads maintenance and bridges (BIA).	15.125	Service	8.6	13.7	3.7	3.6	.1	7.1	2.9	86.3	6.4	9.3	12.3	28.3	2.7	27.3
Indian roads—Reservation roads (BIA)	15.122	do	60.5	23.1	11.2	10.4	.7	10.1	1.8	76.9	12.3	4.3	16.3	24.5	.7	18.7
Total			69.1	21.9	10.2	9.6	.6	9.7	2.0	78.1	11.6	4.9	15.8	25.0	.9	19.8
Department of Transportation:															
Highway beautification (FHWA)	20.214	Formula and project grants.	46.5	62.3	10.7	5.7	5.0	42.0	9.5	37.7	10.0	9.6	4.9	9.7	1.3	2.2
Highway planning and construction (FHWA).	20.205	do	7,699.1	58.8	27.7	20.7	7.0	20.0	11.2	41.2	5.6	6.0	9.7	11.6	2.7	5.6
Highway studies (FHWA)	20.205	do	170.8	85.8	41.7	33.3	8.4	31.6	12.6	14.2	6.7	2.6	.3	1.4	0	3.2
Total			7,916.4	59.4	27.9	20.9	7.0	20.3	11.2	40.6	5.6	5.9	9.5	11.4	2.6	5.5
Grand total			26,858.8	65.1	31.5	24.1	7.4	23.8	9.8	34.9	6.6	4.5	8.0	9.6	1.9	4.3

[1] GI loans = guaranteed/insured loans, AS & C = advisory services and counseling.
[2] Prorated by estimated obligation to State, county, and city levels.
[3] Prorated to county level based on a previous year's survey of consumers and subscribers by county.
[4] Allocated equally to counties within each redevelopment district located in 13 Appalachian States.
[5] Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the duty station where the costs are incurred. In distributing these costs to counties or cities, total costs at the lowest organizational level of the cost accounting system are determined. These costs are then prorated to counties or cities based upon the number of operating units in each of the counties or cities. State office costs are charged to the county and city in which the office is located.

APPENDIX TABLE 4.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES—DIRECT AGRICULTURE PAYMENTS AND CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT																
Department of Agriculture:																
Cotton production stabilization (ASCS)	10.052	Direct payments	$131.0	14.2	2.4	0.3	2.1	4.9	6.9	85.8	6.6	7.6	20.7	36.8	8.4	5.7
Feed grain production stabilization (ASCS)	10.055	do	327.7	13.8	2.9	.2	2.8	5.5	5.4	86.2	5.4	3.3	23.1	28.6	5.9	19.9
National Wool Act payments (ASCS)	10.059	do	12.9	15.6	2.1	.6	1.4	7.2	6.3	84.4	5.8	8.3	8.5	30.4	7.5	23.9
Sugar Act payments (ASCS)			73.8	34.3	.8	.3	.5	23.1	10.3	65.7	10.0	16.5	13.9	14.6	3.8	7.0
Wheat production stabilization (ASCS)	10.058	Direct payments	101.9	6.6	1.4	.1	1.3	1.2	4.0	93.4	1.8	7.7	11.3	30.9	5.5	36.3
Crop insurance (FCIC)[1]	10.450	Insurance	65.7	13.1	1.4	.1	1.3	4.6	7.2	86.9	6.4	6.2	19.2	27.8	5.7	21.6
Beekeeper indemnity payments (ASCS)	10.060	Direct payments	2.7	33.7	7.1	5.5	1.6	13.1	13.6	66.3	15.9	16.9	10.5	15.1	1.5	6.4
Cropland adjustment program (ASCS)			40.5	16.3	4.1	.5	3.7	7.0	5.2	83.7	6.5	5.9	21.6	27.8	6.8	15.1
Total			756.2	15.1	2.4	.2	2.1	6.6	6.1	84.9	5.7	6.5	18.5	28.8	6.1	18.3
FARM LOANS																
Department of Agriculture:																
Commodity loans and purchases (CCC)	10.051	Direct payments, loans.	825.3	23.2	6.5	5.2	1.3	13.1	3.5	76.8	10.1	9.7	23.1	22.3	5.0	6.7
Storage facility and equipment loans (CCC).	10.056	Direct loans	22.8	17.4	4.5	.1	4.3	7.5	5.4	82.6	6.7	4.4	20.4	28.2	6.0	16.9
Emergency disaster loans (FmHA)	10.404	GI loans[2]	723.8	11.5	3.1	0	3.1	4.9	3.5	88.5	4.3	8.5	20.6	34.5	5.5	15.1
Emergency livestock loans (FmHA)	10.425	do	352.9	11.3	1.8	.4	1.4	5.3	4.2	88.7	4.2	5.4	18.6	33.4	4.1	23.0
Farm operating loans (FmHA)	10.406	do	549.7	12.3	1.9	.3	1.7	5.4	4.9	87.7	7.6	7.9	20.7	29.0	5.5	16.9
Farm ownership loans (FmHA)	10.407	do	342.1	9.9	1.4	.1	1.3	4.9	3.7	90.1	7.5	5.9	19.1	29.8	5.3	22.5
Flood protection loans (FmHA)	10.419	do	.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0	82.9	17.1	0	0
Grazing association loans (FmHA)	10.048	do	3.8	6.3	0	0	0	0	6.3	93.7	0	0	0	25.0	2.1	66.6
Irrigation drainage and other soil and water conservation loans (FmHA).	10.409	do	.9	12.9	0	0	0	12.9	0	87.1	0	0	30.8	32.4	0	23.9
Resource conservation and development loans (FmHA).	10.414	do	1.9	12.9	0	0	0	5.9	7.0	87.1	13.4	13.0	0	23.9	10.5	26.2
Soil and water loans (FmHA)	10.416	do	3.1	5.2	2.0	0	2.0	1.7	1.5	94.8	8.0	4.9	14.2	37.3	3.8	26.6
Watershed protection and flood prevention loans (FmHA).	10.413	do	20.0	46.3	0	0	0	32.6	13.7	53.7	24.4	.8	11.9	10.7	0	5.9
Total			2,846.5	15.1	3.5	1.6	1.9	7.6	4.0	84.9	7.1	7.9	20.8	29.0	5.1	14.9

NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

Department of Agriculture:														
Watershed protection and flood prevention (SCS).	10.904	Project grants	14.2	11.7	0	0	0	7.2	4.6	88.3	3.8	8.4	14.4	38.8	2.9	20.0
Watershed works of improvement (SCS)	10.904	do	69.6	30.9	11.9	9.9	2.1	12.9	6.1	69.1	7.4	4.9	20.8	24.2	4.6	7.2
Agriculture conservation program (ASCS)	10.063	do	218.9	21.9	4.0	1.2	2.8	10.3	7.6	78.1	7.7	6.0	19.7	23.5	5.6	15.7
Emergency conservation measures (ASCS).	10.054	do	8.3	18.0	3.4	.6	2.8	6.5	8.1	82.0	8.4	12.9	18.1	22.8	4.5	15.3
Great Plains conservation (SCS)	10.900	Project grants, AS & C.[3]	10.4	3.1	.5	0	.5	.3	2.2	96.9	3.0	6.1	9.5	26.1	4.6	47.7
Forest protection and utilization[3] (FS)			490.0	39.8	20.5	15.2	5.2	9.4	9.9	60.2	6.4	12.1	7.9	20.6	2.7	10.6
Forest roads and trails (FS)			143.7	24.2	13.5	9.3	4.3	4.2	6.5	75.8	7.0	10.8	12.6	30.1	2.5	12.8
Watershed and flood prevention operations (SCS).			70.5	43.7	17.5	10.6	7.0	17.4	8.7	56.3	5.9	7.7	14.8	20.4	.9	6.7
Watershed planning (SCS)	10.904	Project grants, AS & C.	10.0	70.5	20.4	14.3	6.1	33.7	16.4	29.5	4.8	12.7	1.8	7.7	1.0	1.5
Snow survey and water supply forecasting (SCS).	10.907	Information	2.0	65.0	36.8	36.6	.2	13.0	15.1	35.0	1.2	9.0	1.9	14.2	1.0	7.7
Youth Conservation Corps[3] (FS)	10.661	Project grants	3.6	27.9	12.5	11.2	1.3	8.9	6.4	72.1	6.1	10.0	16.5	19.0	5.7	14.8
S & E, ASCS (ASCS)			179.5	46.2	26.2	21.7	4.6	11.2	8.8	53.8	4.8	4.6	12.8	16.8	3.9	10.8
Resource conservation and development operations (SCS).	10.901	Project grants, AS & C.	8.9	11.6	1.5	.8	.7	4.6	5.5	88.4	4.7	11.9	15.8	37.5	4.5	13.9
Resource conservation and development planning (SCS).	10.901	do	1.9	36.1	12.0	8.7	3.3	9.2	14.9	63.9	7.1	12.2	10.7	20.5	2.3	11.1
Resource conservation and development (SCS).			13.7	43.0	10.7	6.9	3.9	22.3	10.0	57.0	9.0	10.2	10.0	18.7	3.1	6.1
Restoration of forest lands[3] (FS)			0	15.2	2.2	2.2	0	.3	12.7	84.8	1.1	1.0	6.0	49.3	5.6	21.8
River basin surveys and investigations (SCS).			4.0	81.4	49.1	36.3	12.8	23.8	8.4	18.6	11.7	6.5	0	0	0	.4
Do	10.906	AS & C. services	9.9	78.0	25.9	18.0	7.9	33.2	18.9	22.0	4.6	6.2	4.0	5.9	.4	1.0
Soil and water conservation (SCS)	10.902	AS & C.	151.1	35.4	10.7	6.3	4.4	13.9	10.8	64.6	7.8	7.7	14.4	20.6	3.9	10.2
Soil survey (SCS)	10.903	Information	34.6	55.3	25.3	9.7	15.6	14.7	15.3	44.7	7.2	7.3	8.3	15.5	2.2	4.2
Water bank programs (ASCS)	10.062	Project grants, AS & C.	1.4	3.7	0	0	0	3.7	0	96.3	9.0	2.7	4.2	27.7	4.0	48.8
Forestry incentives program (ASCS)	10.064	Project grants	.2	11.4	.7	0	.7	5.2	5.4	88.6	9.9	16.0	16.7	23.3	6.1	16.6
Do	10.064	do	.7	100.0	99.5	96.6	2.9	.4	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			1,447.1	35.8	16.0	11.3	4.7	10.8	9.0	64.2	6.6	8.8	12.5	21.6	3.4	11.3

APPENDIX TABLE 4.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975—Continued

Program name (Agency)	CFDA No.	Type of assistance	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
					Greater						Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Total	Core	Fringe	Medium	Lesser	Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
Department of Interior:																
Land and water conservation fund [4] (BOR).			80.5	51.9	37.8	23.9	13.9	9.0	5.1	48.1	15.7	.6	7.9	15.7	2.3	5.8
Public lands development—Roads and trails [5].			4.0	34.2	22.4	13.8	8.7	9.0	2.8	65.8	5.7	9.0	9.1	16.8	9.3	15.8
Water resources [6]			519.4	43.3	14.8	8.9	5.8	21.0	7.5	56.7	5.5	13.6	6.0	24.1	.5	6.8
Farm fish pond management and emergency rehabilitation [4] (FWS).	15.603	Sale, expropriation or donation of property.	6.6	28.0	23.5	17.3	6.2	4.6	0	72.0	9.7	2.6	22.8	21.9	.5	14.4
Indian forest fire suppression (BIA)	15.111	Services, information AS & C.	6.4	12.8	6.5	5.9	.5	4.4	1.9	87.2	.6	10.1	4.8	53.5	0	18.2
Indian forest management, protection and development (BIA).	15.112	do	7.8	35.4	18.3	13.4	4.8	6.3	10.9	6.45	2.3	11.0	4.2	25.7	1.0	20.3
Indian lands (BIA):																
Irrigation and power	15.106	Services	10.8	22.2	4.4	4.4	0	11.1	6.7	77.8	10.4	24.0	25.0	15.8	0	2.7
Range management	15.119	Services, information AS & C.	11.0	23.8	4.4	4.1	.4	14.3	5.1	76.2	7.3	12.4	13.0	23.4	1.2	18.8

Real estate appraisal	15.120	Services	2.2	60.9	22.9	22.9	0	27.9	10.2	39.1	3.0	16.2	15.9	1.9	0	2.0
Soil moisture conservation	15.126	AS & C, sale expropriation or donation of property.	3.6	46.2	16.0	16.0	0	27.2	3.0	53.8	2.4	14.0	9.9	14.6	0	13.0
Indian water rights protection (BIA)	15.135	Services	4.2	75.7	36.4	25.0	11.4	31.4	7.9	24.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.7	0	12.3
Indian agricultural extension (BIA)	15.101	AS & C	2.4	47.5	9.6	9.6	0	30.4	7.5	52.5	6.9	9.5	.6	9.9	1.9	23.9
Management of land resources [3]			142.5	67.0	37.9	27.2	10.6	9.0	20.1	33.0	2.2	10.5	2.6	12.3	1.4	4.0
Parks and forests [3]			328.2	65.3	54.6	44.9	9.7	7.7	3.0	34.7	5.3	5.0	5.6	10.6	1.1	7.1
Total			1,129.5	52.7	30.8	22.9	8.0	14.4	7.5	47.3	5.8	9.7	6.0	18.0	1.0	6.9
Department of Commerce:																
River and flood forecasts [4] (NOAA)	11.402	Information	8.2	97.7	55.7	30.7	25.1	33.3	8.7	2.3	0	1.7	0	.6	0	0
Weather forecasts and warnings [4] (NOAA)	11.404	do	42.4	87.8	42.3	26.2	16.1	29.8	15.7	12.2	1.6	4.9	.3	3.0	.6	1.8
Total			50.6	89.4	44.5	27.0	17.5	30.4	14.5	10.6	1.4	4.4	.3	2.6	.5	1.5
Extension Service—Department of Agriculture: Cooperative extension service [7] (ES).	10.500	Formula grants	214.4	53.6	26.8	23.0	3.8	15.0	11.8	46.4	11.6	6.0	9.2	11.7	2.7	5.2
Grand total			6,444.3	28.2	12.1	8.3	3.8	9.8	6.3	71.8	6.7	8.2	15.6	24.6	4.0	12.7

[1] This technique prorates outlays to localities on the basis of the fraction of the State's special group population in a county or city (e.g., recipient of a specific service, State employees, veterans).
[2] GI loans=guaranteed/insured loans; AS&C=advisory services and counseling.
[3] Prorated by estimated obligation to State, county, and city levels.
[4] Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the duty station where the costs are incurred. In distributing these costs to counties or cities, total costs at the lowest organizational level of the cost accounting system are determined. These costs are then prorated to counties or cities based upon the number of operating units in each of the counties or cities. State office costs are charged to the county and city in which the office is located.
[5] Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the purchasing office.
[6] Prorated to State, county, and city by payroll costs except for large expenditures which are actual for the area. The allocations to the localities are directly proportional to the paryoll costs for the localities.
[7] Prorated to State, county, and city by geographic distribution of employees.

APPENDIX TABLE 5.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL RESOURCES FOR DEFENSE AND SPACE IN METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Program name	Total (millions)	Metropolitan (percent of United States)						Nonmetropolitan (percent of United States)						
			Greater			Medium	Lesser		Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
		Total	Total	Core	Fringe			Total	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
DEFENSE AND SPACE														
Defense contracts:														
Civilian functions prime contracts [1]	$1,046.5	51.5	27.2	19.6	7.6	15.9	8.5	48.5	5.2	7.5	18.1	8.3	3.2	6.1
Military prime construction contracts [1]	1,949.6	64.5	21.4	15.6	5.8	26.4	16.7	35.5	17.2	12.6	2.4	2.4	0	1.0
Military prime R.D.T.E. contracts [1]	6,238.6	96.7	80.5	65.9	14.6	14.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	.4	.1	.3	0	.1
Military prime service contracts [1]	7,020.2	80.3	50.6	40.4	10.2	19.3	10.4	19.7	11.4	6.2	1.1	.7	.1	.3
Military prime supply contracts [1]	22,145.7	90.9	62.8	46.9	15.9	19.8	8.3	9.1	4.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	.2	.3
Prime contracts less than $1,000 [2]	4,431.8	86.5	42.9	37.0	5.9	31.9	11.8	13.5	6.4	4.7	1.1	1.1	.2	0
Total	42,832.4	87.4	58.5	45.5	13.1	20.4	8.4	12.6	5.9	3.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.4
Defense payroll:														
Civilian pay [3]	12,319.7	84.5	37.5	22.4	15.0	35.4	11.6	15.5	7.8	3.8	1.7	1.5	.5	.2
Military active duty pay [3]	14,302.3	75.3	25.6	15.6	10.1	30.0	19.7	24.7	9.0	12.9	1.4	.9	0	.5
Military reserve and National Guard pay [3]	1,550.3	73.7	34.8	23.9	10.9	27.9	11.0	26.3	6.2	5.1	5.6	7.6	.5	1.2
Military retired pay [4]	6,114.2	84.4	35.2	25.6	9.6	33.7	15.5	15.6	4.8	4.9	1.7	3.3	.4	.6
Total	34,286.5	80.2	32.0	20.2	11.8	32.5	15.7	19.8	7.7	7.8	1.7	1.8	.3	.4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration: All programs	3,199.2	97.9	75.7	64.5	11.2	14.7	7.4	2.1	.8	.1	.5	.1	0	.6
Grand total, all programs	266,709.5	74.9	42.0	31.6	10.3	23.3	9.6	25.1	6.5	4.2	5.2	5.9	1.0	2.2

[1] Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the prime contractor's main office.
[2] Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the purchasing office.
[3] Prorated to State, county, and city by geographic distribution of employees.
[4] This technique prorates outlays to localities on the basis of the fraction of the State's special group population in a county or city (e.g., recipient of a specific service, State employees, veterans).
[5] AS & C—advisory services counseling.